THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI--No 50. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1869 DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

(Diosma Crenata.)

BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

Buchu Leaves are generally stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains.

In Affections Peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chloresis or Retention, Irregularity, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous Depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc. etc.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is Diuretic and BLOOD PURIFYING, and cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, etc.

A CASE OF INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS AND GRAVEL.

From Morgan, Feazel & Co.

GLASGOW, Missouri Feb. 5, 1858.—Mr. H. T. Helmbold—Dear Sir:—About two years ago I was troubled with both inflammation of the kidneys and gravel, when I resorted to several remedies without deriving any benefit whatever, and seeing your Extract Buchu advertised, I procured a few bottles and used them. The result was a *complete cure* in a short time. I regard your Extract Buchu decidedly the best remedy extant for any and all diseases of the kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire to do so.

Yours respectfully, EDWIN M. FEAZEL.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

See *Journal of Pharmacy*, Dispensatory United States, etc; Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic; Remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, Philadelphia; Remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal; *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons; and most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

SOLD AT HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

And by Druggists everywhere.

Price, $1·25 per bottle, or six for $6·50.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

Take no other. Beware of Counterfeits.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrappers, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

THE CABINET

The Excitement Increasing—The Prospects of George H. Stuart—Grant Incorrectly Reported.

The New York *Times* this morning prints the following from Washington:—

Your correspondent has General Grant's authority for stating that the words put into his mouth by the relator of the McClure conversation yesterday are not correct in one or two material respects. He is not correctly reported when he is made to say "I am not the representative of a political party, though a party voted for me." General Grant's questioner was trying to convince him that because such a man as George H. Stuart had not been prominently identified with the political machinery of the Republican party, he was therefore not a proper person for a Cabinet appointment. To this General Grant replied:—The same objection applies to me. I have never been active in politics, but a party voted for me, and I do not see why the party should not sustain so loyal and patriotic a man as Mr. Stuart." It is proper to add that the assumption that Mr. Stuart is General Grant's selection from Pennsylvania, is the assumption of those who cross question him, and is not based upon anything General Grant has said. I learn on the authority of a gentleman who was present when this conversation occurred that, referring in conclusion to Mr. Stuart, McClure said:—"Well, General, I don't know Mr. Stuart; you'll have to introduce me to him." To which Grant replied, "Well, sir, you didn't know me three years ago."

These reports of conversations are becoming a nuisance. Nearly every person who is vain enough to relate one, does it for the purpose of achieving notoriety. Such people promptly put themselves in connection with representatives of the press, and exaggerate their narratives by making themselves the central figure of the scene, and looking at General Grant's utterances from their own standpoint instead of his. A prominent Senator who recently spent an hour with General Grant made this sensible and terse reply to a correspondent who asked him what happened at the interview:—"Nothing of importance to make public, and if it was important it ought not to be made public."

The N. Y. *Tribune* has a correspondent in our city, who speaks as follows of the Philadelphians who may be tendered a Cabinet position:—

Nor is Mr. Adolph Borie unwelcome to our good Republicans. I believe he has never had an office, but that is no reason why he should not. Your humble correspondent has never been in the Cabinet; but suppose (for the sake of an illustration) that Grant should give him a department, would his bitterest foe say that his previous modesty should be used to the detriment of the public service? Mr. Adolph E. Borie is a retired member of a celebrated Philadelphia firm. He amassed his fortune in the East India trade, and is now in the riper years of his life. I do not think he took much interest in politics before the war, but quietly voted the old Whig ticket, and occasionally attended a Whig meeting, and put his money down liberally for Henry Clay and protection to labor. When the war came he gave the cause of the Union conspicuous aid. He gave his money with unostentatious profusion. He was among the founders of the Union League, and, I think, a Vice President. In season and out of season, in dark days and bright days, Mr. Borie has been a zealous friend of the Union and of the Republican party. Of course he is a gentleman—but why should that be a debarring qualification?

There is still another gentleman whose name Colonel McClure did not mention, but to whom General Grant is thought to have referred. That is Benjamin Harris Brewster. There is only one position in t. Cabinet that Mr. Brewster would probably be offered, or would accept, and that is the Attorney-Generalship. Unquestionably, no abler lawyer could be selected, and no Republican more sincere. Mr. Brewster is a man of singular ability. He has very little idea of politics, as politics are nowadays, and could push a who e regiment of men into office much easier than he could himself. His intellect is imaginative, brilliant, excursive; yet, with all his brilliancy as an orator, he is in the law as cold as Alaska and as exact as mathematics. His opinions, as a lawyer, are never affected by his feelings, and he has that rarest of gifts—an absolutely impartial intellect. He is one of those men who would pardon their innocent enemies and hang their guilty friends. It is thought that Mr. Brewster may be Mr. Evarts' successor as the representative of Pennsylvania. I do not think so, though assuredly the Republican party would be thoroughly pleased with his appointment.

Congressman O'Neill yesterday conversed with the President elect. The New York *Tribune's* correspondent says of the former:—

He went to correct the impression which Colonel McClure tried to create yesterday, that George H. Stuart was unknown to the people of Pennsylvania. O'Neill intimated to the General that for McClure to say so was arguing himself unknown. Mr. O'Neill spoke very highly of Mr. Stuart to General Grant, and said that no appointment could be made that would give more general satisfaction to the Republican party of his State. General Grant listened attentively, and expressed his approval of all Mr. O'Neill said, without committing himself, however, that Mr. Stuart was the coming man from the Keystone State.

The New York *World* has the following:—

Mr. Frank Moore, of New York, had an interview with General Grant to-day, and alluded to the multiform rumors and positive belief of Pennsylvanians that George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, had been selected. The President-elect said:—"Mr. Stuart is not the man. I have not made any offer of such position to him, nor have I thought of him in any such connection. Besides, if I had, it it is well known that Mr. Stuart's health is such that he cannot even attend to his own business, and could not, therefore, accept a Cabinet appointment." General Grant followed up this declaration with an eulogy as to Mr. Stuart's abilities and his services during the war. The Pennsylvanians are quite at a loss over this new and important piece of information.

OBITUARY.

David T. Valentine.

The New York *Tribune* says:—

"Mr. David T. Valentine, of this city, died on Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock, after an illness of four weeks' duration. He had been suffering from nervous debility, and though it was not expected that he would ever recover, yet his death occurred sooner than was anticipated. He left a wife and five children to mourn his loss. At the time of his decease he was in his sixty-eighth year. Born in Westchester county, in the year 1801, he removed to New York when only sixteen years of age, and took a position as clerk in the grocery business. Remaining in this place for six years, he was then appointed to the Marine Court. Soon after this he acted as deputy to General Morton, who was then Clerk of the Common Council. At the expiration of six years he superseded General Morton, and for 36 years filled that important position.

About a year ago he was supplanted in the office he had so honorably held. In the discharge of his duties, Mr. Valentine was urbane and courteous to all who approached him. That he should have remained so long as Clerk of the Common Council was the best proof of his popularity. No one ever said an ill word of him, and he had a host of earnest friends. He was a devoted Christian, having joined the Mulberry Street Baptist Church at the age of 16, and afterwards connecting himself with what is now Dr. Kendrick's church, on the corner of Second avenue and Tenth street, where he officiated as Deacon for many years. As an author, or rather historian, Mr. Valentine was best known to the public. In the year 1840, pursuant to a resolution of the Senate and Assembly, he commenced the annual publication of a Manual of the Corporation of New York. These Manuals, twenty-five in number, as containing many of the antiquities of this city, are highly valuable and interesting. In 1856 he published a work, styled the 'History of New York,' which traced the progress of the metropolis from its earliest development, through the various stages of hamlet, village, and city. This book contains many important biographical and statistical facts, commending itself to the notice of the student. Mr. Valentine had been married twice, his first wife being a Miss Carnes from New Jersey, and his second the daughter of the late Francis Spicer, of this city. He will be buried on Sunday next, the services taking place at Dr. Kendrick's church."

Rogers' Colossal Statue to Lincoln.

Dr. Holland writes as follows in a private letter from Rome:—

What do you suppose I went first to see in Rome? Not St. Peter's, nor the Coliseum, but Randolph Rogers' colossal statue of Abraham Lincoln. It was unveiled to the public the morning after my arrival, and I was among the first to pay it attention and homage. It is, without any qualification, a grand success, and the city of Philadelphia, for which it has been modelled, will, after the Munich founders have translated it into bronze, possess in it the finest representation extant of the honored and lamented subject. The figure of Mr. Lincoln was not an elegant one, and the marvel of the statue is that, without the addition of a single fictitious grace, it presents Mr. Lincoln to the eye as a grand man. The figure is seated in a chair, over which is thrown a cloak, and this cloak is the only "accessory." In one hand it holds an open scroll, representing the emancipation proclamation, and in the other a pen. There is nothing else but plain Abraham Lincoln in his frock-coat and trousers. The face, deeply lined, earnest, solemn, sad, tells its own story of the struggle through which he had been brought to the crowning act of his life, and his sense of the importance of the act itself. Such was the effect of the statue upon one lady whom I noticed in the little gathering of Americans present, that she wept during all the time that she remained in the apartment, yet I was assured that she had never seen Mr. Lincoln in her life, and of course was touched by no personal associations. There is but one voice among all the Americans here in regard to this statue, and that is, that it fills their noblest ideal of the man it represents, and does the highest honor to the cunning hand and true genius that fashioned it.

Assassination by Air-Guns.

From the Chicago Republican.

The numerous instances of finding men prone upon the most public streets of the Eastern cities, injured as by a bullet, although neither the victim nor any other person had heard the discharge of any firearm, so far as could be ascertained, has caused the suggestion to be made that air-guns have been brought into requisition. According to the authorities, this is a weapon "resembling a musket, for the purpose of discharging missiles by means of compressed air. It consists of lock, stock, barrel, and ramrod. The stock is made hollow, and provided with proper cocks for filling it with compressed air by means of a force pump. Each lock is nothing but a valve which lets into the barrel a portion of the air compressed in the stock, when the trigger is pulled. The gun is loaded with wadding and ball in the ordinary way, and the air suddenly introduced from the stock propels it with a velocity proportional to the square root of the degree of the compression of the air." By this weapon a person may be killed at a distance of sixty or eighty yards. Later improvements give it a propelling force almost equal to the old-fashioned musket. Its chief advantage to criminals is its noiseless discharge. The victim may be singled out in a crowd by a person standing concealed at an upper window, and, if the aim is accurate, perforated by a bullet, without any chances of detection, excepting those indicated by angles and direction. Indeed, the body might fall in such a manner as to indicate conditions entirely different from those which are real. Whether or not this theory is correct it is evident that the ingenuity of crime keeps pace with the ingenuity of the most approved detective methods.

A Sensation Spoiled.

The New York *Times* says:—We found some time ago, in the New Orleans *Times*, an heroic, pathetic, and tragic tale of a young, beautiful, and wealthy Cuban damsel (Senorita Aldama), who, while waving the American flag from her father's box in a Havana theatre, was shot dead by a bloodthirsty Spaniard, who in turn had his head instantly shot off by a brave American who happened to be standing near the Senorita when the Spanish bullet pierced her heart. It was one of the finest and most dramatic stories we have read for a long time; and as the name of the proud and patriotic Havana family to which the young lady belonged is known to great numbers of Americans, the publication of the case caused considerable feeling in this country. Our Havana correspondent, however, has taken the trouble to write us a note on the subject, and in behalf of the "truth of history," where the Senorita will doubtless figure, we feel compelled to take her down from the heroic elevation. "Quasimodo" says that, on the night of the Havana riot, when the affair was alleged to have taken place, the Senorita was not in her father's box at the theatre; that her father has no box at the theatre; that there are no boxes in the theatre where the riot occurred; that the Senorita was not in Havana the night of the riot; that no woman was shot at the aforesaid theatre, nor was any Spaniard shot by any American for shooting any woman. "Quasimodo" adds some other personal details which are not necessary to the upsetting of the romance over which we wept a few days ago.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the banking office of Messrs James W. Tucker & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, furnished by Smith, Randolph & Co., Philadelphia, for the week ending February 11, 1869:—

H. H. Moore, San Francisco; Russell Forayth, New York; Matt. Ellis, New York; Drake Whitney, Niagara Falls; E. Bement, Staten Island; L. W. Carryl, New York; E. Kiemerschneider, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Mitchell, Milwaukee, Wis.; Rev. W. Chauncey Langdon, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Knowlton, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Luther Gilbert, Miss Addie Gilbert, Boston; Alden J. Adams, New York; D. B. Strong, Penna; Mrs. G. J. Tucker, Paul F. C. Tucker, New York; G. Rossignoli, New York; E. M. Ferguson, Pittsburg; Geo. H. Howard and family, San Francisco; Frank H. Smith, Boston; Rinaldo M. Waters, New York; Jacob Resor and son, Frank Resor, Cincinnati; Mrs. E. L. Moore, San Francisco; Cyrus W. Field, New York; R. S. Howland, New Bedford; Charles H. Bowker, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. White, New York; R. J. Stearns, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. James C. Wilson, Miss Eliza K. Wilson, Wm. K. Wilson, Brooklyn; A. M. Bailey, New York; Mrs. I. Latimer Tompkins, Miss Tompkins, Baltimore; Mrs. Schliecker, Washington; Geo. C. Taylor, New York; J. Q. A. Warren, Boston; Parke Godwin and family, William Porter, U. S. Consul, Tripoli; I. I. Town, Erie, Pa.; and Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Dewey, San Francisco.

Lord Nelson.

Captain R. B. Henderson, of the 46th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers in England, writes to the London *Telegraph* that the bullet which killed Lord Nelson at Trafalgar "exists as an honored treasure in the possession of her Majesty Queen Victoria," to whom it was presented by Captain Henderson's mother many years ago. The captain adds:—"After Lord Nelson had died in the arms of Captain Hardy and Dr. Beatty (afterwards Sir William Beatty), the latter extracted the fatal bullet and gave it to Captain Hardy, who had it set in precious stones, and enclosed in a crystal case and an outer shell of gold in the shape of a walnut. Hardy, at his death, gave it back to my grand-uncle, Sir William Beatty; and several years ago, when its existence became known, the British Museum were anxious to purchase it, but her Majesty having expressed a desire to have it, the relic was sent to her."

Heavy Damages.

A few days ago it was announced that a passenger who was injured at the Carr's Rock disaster on the Erie Railway nearly a year ago had been awarded a verdict of $35 000 damages against the company in the Supreme Court at Brooklyn. This was regarded as an initial suit to be followed by others brought by the numerous sufferers on the occasion referred to. The second suit, that of Jacob B. Floyd vs. The Erie Railroad Company, has just been concluded at the Tioga Circuit, Justice John M. Parker presiding and the verdict is $15,000 for plaintiff. The Elmira *Gazette* states that upon retiring four of the jury were in favor of giving $20,000 damages, four $15,000, three $10,000, and the remaining one $9500.—*Rochester Union, Feb. 23.*

Affairs in Cuba.

A letter from Trinidad of the 12th states that the rebels near Camigavagua have good horses and that the sugar mills of the former neighborhood continue in operation.

The *Voz de Cuba* names six ships which were bringing reinforcements to Cuba to the extent of 6000 men. Some have already arrived.

More than 3000 Spaniards are reported to have attended a meeting in Matanzas in favor of the Government.

The leader of the Jaguey rebels is said to be a Mexican Colonel, aided by the master of a neighboring plantation.

The Government claims to have dispersed the rebels at Manicaragua, killing thirty. No prisoners are yet reported.

Emil, Mendive, Bofio, and some other well-known men of Havana remain in prison. Ponce de Leon, Jose Armas y Cespedes, Juan Clemente Zenea, are among the most distinguished of the exiles. Miguel Aldowa is still at his plantation, and, it has been said, intends to sue the Government for damages done to his house during the late massacres.

The directors of the Spanish Bank of Havana have offered the Government $15 000 to sustain a force of 500 volunteers for three months. Sixty-five tobacco merchants have offered $18 500 for the same term. Other Spaniards doing business in the city have given arms to the authorities.

The *Voz de Cuba*, a Spanish paper noted for its savage hostility to the cause of the Cubans, complains that the Government censor has been marking its articles with the red pencil. Never, it says, were the rules governing the press more severe.

A letter from Cardenas says:—"Many families have gone to the country. The casino is infirm; the lyceum cadaverous, the cafes solitary, the theatre abandoned, the streets deserted."

Will of the Late James T. Brady.

In the Surrogate's Court yesterday, before the Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate, the will of the late James T. Brady was proved. By the provisions of the will his sister Annie receives $5000; his brother John receives a portrait of Washington, by Peale; to John's child his blue-enameled diamond ring; to Eliza F. Jarvis, "my dear little Toot," the large diamond stud; to Maria Louisa Jarvis, his sister, his black-enameled diamond ring, "which I now wear;" to his sister Susanna, one set of sleeve buttons; to his brother-in-law, Thaddeus H. Lane, a picture of fish, which hangs in the parlor; to William H. Ryan, a set of shirt studs and $100. All other articles of jewelry, pictures, books, and conservatory, are to go to Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., whom he names as his executor. The rest of his property he leaves to his sisters Susannah, Delia, and Maria. Mr. Brady was a generous liver, and although in the enjoyment of a magnificent income, he succeeded in living up to it; consequently his estate is much less than was anticipated by his friends. The will was dated on the 26th day of July, 1864, and is attested by William H. Ryan and W. C. Trapbegan, of Jersey City. It is drawn on an ordinary sheet of note paper, and is remarkable only for its brevity.

An Unexpected Deluge.

The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* says the people of Fort Gibson, not liking the canal reservoir which covered several hundred acres, cut the bank and let out the water. The stream was small and harmless at first; but as the opening widened, an angry flood began to pour through like a mighty crevasse, and fences, bridges, and stock were carried away before the wild rush of waters. One bridge, 144 feet long, was swept away, besides other smaller ones. Hundreds of rails were borne down upon the resistless current, and one German lost fifty head of sheep. The people were filled with consternation, and would gladly have closed the [illegible] for though many dammed the wild, [illegible]ers, all the force they could muster could not, for a moment, check its impetuosity. The damage is incalculable; and farms that were once fertile and prolific are now a swamp, and the miasma arising from the ground so long submerged is likely to produce tenfold more sickness than the reservoir ever did.

McCLURE & CO.

A Card from the Senior Member of the Firm.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:

Quite an undue importance has been given to a very brief and entirely cordial interview I had with General Grant recently, and it has been exaggerated to do great injustice to all concerned.

Some persons herald it as the beginning of a rupture between General Grant and the party. Not a word was uttered by either of us in any other than the kindest manner, and there was not the remotest intimation of his possible alienation from the Republican party.

Other journals have censured me for obtruding myself upon General Grant, and attempting a factious dictation as to his appointments. Such reflections are wholly unjust. I called upon him to present a letter from Hon. John M. Read, with which General Grant was evidently impressed, and it led to a brief conversation on the Cabinet. It was perfectly frank on both sides, and free from the shadow of offense. Respectful suggestions were made, and as respectfully heard and considered, as to the political policy of the new administration, and the question of faction, either in Pennsylvania or elsewhere, was not discussed or even proposed.

I earnestly urged upon General Grant the policy of selecting representative Republican politicians for his Cabinet. I did so because intelligent and re[illegible] politicians only can make a successful ministry in any government where the people make and unmake every department of power. I urged no man for the Cabinet. I had a preference, and had expressed it on a former occasion, but had never assumed that even a party, much less an humble individual, had a right to insist upon any particular man as one of the confidential advisers of the President.

I was informed that Governor Geary had written, or would write, a letter to General Grant on the subject of his Cabinet. I stated that fact to General Grant, to which he replied that he had not heard from Governor Geary. I did not feel at liberty to assure General Grant that such a letter would be received, as there was nothing but Governor Geary's promise to warrant the belief that he would recommend a particular gentleman for a Cabinet officer from Pennsylvania.

A. K. McCLURE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1869.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Dempsey Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Ludlow and Brewster.—This morning Joseph M. Donahue, who was convicted of manslaughter in taking the life of James Dempsey, was brought up to receive sentence. His counsel, Messrs. Gross, Page, and Hinn, were present, and made a strong appeal to the clemency of the Court. Judge Ludlow, in pronouncing judgment said that one aspect of the case, unaccompanied by other circumstances that tended to mitigate its gravity, presented a most serious offense, and that the abuse and calumny that the deceased heaped upon the prisoner, were calculated to raise the fire of his passions and deprive him of the power to calculate coolly and weigh the propriety and consequences of his act; and while the Court could not recognize mere words as sufficient excuse for taking life, yet they would go no farther in imposing punishment than the law absolutely required. The sentence was an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the period of two years.

The McKieve Homicide.

The boy Joseph Hart, who was convicted of manslaughter in taking the life of William McKelve, in West Philadelphia, on Sunday, November 15th last, was in Court for sentence. His counsel, Myers, Whitesides, and Kneass, plead for mercy, mentioning the youthfulness of the prisoner and his good character.

Judge Brewster, in passing sentence, observed that upon the subject of homicide the philanthropists of the present day seemed to divide the perpetrators of it into two classes one consisting of those who flee the jurisdiction, escape through want of witnesses, through the remissness of the public authorities sometimes, or through the ability and eloquence of their learned counsel, and who are called heroes; and the other, made up of those who do not escape, but are executed, and who are styled martyrs; and to a great measure, this very case was the result of that view. On the holy Sabbath, in the light of day and before the face of the law, three drunken boys attack and kill a respected citizen quietly and honestly in pursuit of his own pleasure. The jury had coupled with this verdict a recommendation to mercy, and though the sentence would not be severe, yet it should not appear as a license for the commission of such deeds.

The prisoner was sentenced to the County Prison for two years and four months.

This concluded the business of the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Pierce—In the matter of exceptions to the report of the Park Commissioners, in regard to the damages allowed for the appropriation of the ice-house property on the east side of the Schuylkill, before reported, the Court this morning dismissed the exceptions, confirming the report.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Philadelphia Navy Yard—Report of the Committee on Frauds—Shocking Accident Near Pittsburg—Five Persons Drowned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Alleged Frauds in the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—In the majority report of the committee investigating these alleged frauds, the following conclusion is reached:—

"After the most critical examination of the testimony the committee have been able to make, they and no evidence whatever to sustain the charge of fraud or collusion in either of the purchases at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. For aught that has appeared in the course of this investigation, the purchases were fairly and honestly made, but not with that accurate care which should be used by Government officers; and, although the committee do not hesitate to say that no such large expenditure should be made upon the judgment of any bureau officer, yet that was a matter for which neither Zeller nor the parties of whom he purchased should be held accountable."

The minority report, signed by Messrs. Kelley, Stevens and Ferry, presented with the majority report last evening, ends as follows:—

"The undersigned, believing that the future welfare of the service requires that official condemnation shall follow reckless disregard alike of the proprieties of business and a proper construction of the regulations of the Navy Department, recommend that measures be taken to cause Mr. Isherwood and Mr. Zeller, together with George R. Johnson, the inspecting engineer, and John Roop, assistant engineer, to answer before a competent court which shall be authorized to inquire into the purchase of tools for not only the Philadelphia Navy Yard, but for the six other yards."

IMPORTANT!

Another Nail in Curtin's Coffin.

Denials by Judges Williams and Agnew.

Following close upon the despatch from Governor Geary denying that he has written any letter to influence General Grant in the selection of his Cabinet, as alleged by Colonel McClure, we are authorized to state that neither Judge Williams nor Judge Agnew has written the letters fastened upon them by the same authority.

Both of them, and Judge Read as well, were applied to several days ago by influential friends of Governor Curtin to commit themselves in this manner to his support. At repeated interviews they were urged to take this action. Judge Read yielded to the pressure, and wrote a letter urging upon General Grant the appointment of Curtin to a Cabinet position.

But both the other judges declined to accede to the request from first to last, not deeming it consistent with their positions on the bench. In conversation Judge Williams said emphatically:—

"Such a thing as doing this never entered into my thoughts."

FROM PITTSBURG.

Drowning of Five Persons in the River.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 27.

The skiff in which the five persons left Morgantown for Generava on Friday night, for the purpose of meeting the boat at that point, has been found floating in the river, bottom upwards. There are all sorts of rumors afloat. Foul play is suspected by many, but the most probable solution of the sad affair is that some accident was met with, which caused the upsetting of the skiff, the swift current and dangerous nature of the river between these two points making the escape of any of the party highly difficult. There is no doubt but all were drowned, as more than sufficient time has elapsed for the discovery of the parties, if any were saved.

Two of the unfortunates were named Harvey and Tower.

A Child Burned to Death.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WORCESTER, Feb. 27.—Yesterday morning Mrs. Hart, residing in Tremont street, went out to do shopping, leaving her four little children, the oldest being a girl five years of age, in charge of the house. She was gone two hours, returning about 10 o'clock, and when she entered the kitchen it was only to find the oldest daughter, Susie, enveloped in a sheet of flame. Medical aid was summoned, but proved unavailing, as the little sufferer died in two hours.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 27—A. M.—Consols 93¼ for both money and account. United States 5-20s firm at 82¼. American stocks firm. Erie Railroad, 24¼; Illinois Central, 93¼; Great Western, 31½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27—A. M.—Cotton firmer, but not higher; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 12d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Feb. 27—A. M.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9½d.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

U. S. Cent. R.	165¾	Western Union T.	37⅝
N. Y. and Erie R.	38⅝	Cleveland and Tol.	106
Phil. and Read. R.	92¾	Tol. & Wabash R.	67½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91⅞	Mil. & St. P. com.	66
Cle. and Pitt. R.	94¾	Mil. & St. P. pref.	78¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	82½	Adam Express Co	56
Chic. and N. W. prf.	91⅞	Wells, Fargo & Co.	28¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	128¾	U. S. Express Co.	41
Pis. F. W. and Chi.	129¾	Tennessee 6s, new	65½
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	101¾	Gold	131¼

Market irregular.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1869.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were in fair demand at a further advance; 110¼ was bid for 10 40s; 116 for 6s of 1881; 118¼ for '62 5-20s; 114¾ for '64 5-20s; 115⅜ for '65 5-20s; 112½ for July, '65, 5 20s; and 113¼ for '67 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101; and old do. at 97¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Lehigh Valley sold at 55½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57¼, no change. 123½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 43 for Little Schuylkill; 46¼ for Reading; 56 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; and 33½ for Catawissa preferred.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. 42 was bid for Second and Third, 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 16½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 38 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 159¾ was bid for Philadelphia; 31 for Mechanics'; 57 for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 77 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers'; and 74 for City.

In Canal shares there was very little doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 19, no change; 29 was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 26½ for Morris Canal; 60¾ for Morris Canal preferred, and 12½ for Susquhanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 City 6s, New	93¾	100 Phila, 1 ser.	10½
$200 do.	101	$100 do. 2 ser.	56½
$1000 do.	101	23 sh Leh Va	56½
$2000 C & Am. 6s, '89	85¾	100 sh Penna R.	57½
$8000 do.	85¾	70 sh Sch N Pf.	19
$10000 do.	85¾	200 sh Leh Nav.	29½
$1000 5-20s '65 cp.	112⅝	100 sh Ocean Oil	41

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	131¼	11·14 A. M.	131¼
10·42 "	131¼	11·20 "	131
10 46 "	131¼	11·29 "	130½
10·51 "	131¼	11·54 "	131¼
10·55 "	131¼	12·21 P. M.	131¼

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@116¼; do. 1862, 118¼@118½; do., 1864, 114¾@115¼; do., 1865, 116@116¼; do. 1865, new, 112¼@113⅜; do., 1867, new, 113@113¼; do., 1868, 113@113¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 110½@110¾; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101¾@102; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 131¼@131½; Silver, 125@126.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115¾@116¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 118¼@118¾; do., 1864, 115@115¼; do., 1865, 116@116¾; do. July, 1865, 112¾@113¼; do. July, 1867, 113@113¼; do. 1868, 113@113¾; 5s, 10-40s, 110¼@110¾; Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 130¾@131.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116@116¼; 5-20s of 1862, 118¼@118¾; 5-20s, 1864, 114¾@114¾; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 115¾@116; July, 1865, 112¾@112¾; do., 1867, 113¼@113¾; do. 1868, 113@113¾; 10-40s, 110¼@110¾. Gold, 131¼. Union Pacific bonds, 101¼@102.

EXPERIENCE has shown that the longest lines of railroad (other things being equal) are always the most profitable. The last year's earnings upon the New York Central, the New York and Erie, and the Pennsylvania Central, are proof of this. The New York Central's earnings per mile figure at $46,997, the New York and Erie at $31 254, and the Pennsylvania road at $48,545.

THE UNION PACIFIC is a much longer Railroad. Let its annual earnings per mile reach the average of these roads—say $42,365—and the result on eleven hundred miles of road will be $46,491,500 in the year.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Feb 27.—The Flour market continues dull, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots at $5 @5·25 for superfine; $5 75@6·25 for extras; $7@7 50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $8@9 75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $10@12 for fancy brands, according to quality; 2000 barrels Minnesota sold, to go out of the market, on private terms. Rye Flour sells at $7@7 25 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is firm, and for prime lots there is a good inquiry, but the absence of supplies restricts operations. Sales of 1000 bushels red at $1 90; 500 bushels amber at $1 95; 500 bushels white at $2 10; and 6000 bushels California on private terms. Rye is steady at $1·55@1 58 per bushel for Western. Corn is in fair request at full prices. Sales of 7000 bushels yellow at 90c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 74@75c; and Pennsylvania at 60@70c. Nothing doing in Barley; 1500 bushels Barley Malt sold at $2 15@2 20.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in fair request and 50 bushels sold at $9·25, and 50 bushels choice at $9·75. Timothy ranges from $3·35 to $3 40. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2 65.

Bark is firm at $60 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky is dull, and cannot be quoted over 97@98c. per gallon, tax paid.

—It is said that one of the principal causes of the depopulation of the oyster banks on the coasts of Europe and America is to be found in the increasing abundance of bivalve shell-fish, the *anomia*. These cover the oyster banks in a continuous sheet, one overlapping the other, so as to deprive the oysters of the means of obtaining any nutriment from the water, and ultimately killing them. Some of these layers of anomias on certain oyster banks have attained a thickness of three or four inches.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....FEBRUARY 27.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....27 | 11 A. M.....31 | 2 P. M.....32

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl & Co.

Brig Harry Stuart, Weeks, Matanzas, J. E. Bazley & Co.

Br. brig Mary Grace, Morrison, St. John, P. R., G. C. Van Horn.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, 70 days from Messina, with fruit, etc. to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Norw. barque Vesta, Kolsrud, 75 days from Liverpool, with salt, to John R. Penrose.

Brig Caroline E. Kelley, Meade, 11 days from St. John, P. R. in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Brig Alsevela, Thompson, 14 days from Matanzas, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Cooper, Cal

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The King's Friends.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The N. Y. *Times* triumphantly parades an extract from a Philadelphia paper, purporting to be part of a conversation in which General Grant is represented as saying:—

"Well, if they (Congress) do not repeal the law (Tenure-of-Office act), I certainly cannot make any changes. I cannot remove a man without making charges of a character which would blast his reputation; and that would not be very agreeable, you know; and the result will be that the men who hold offices now will continue to hold them until the end of the term, no matter what my desires may be. Of course, this will save me all this office-hunting boring."

The *Times* parades this as showing "what General Grant thinks" of the act, and its proposed repeal, but we believe no such thing. Every one's experience must have apprised him that unauthorized reports of conversations, made to subserve a purpose, are almost never accurate nor trustworthy. That the above is flagrantly inaccurate, the *Times* may satisfy itself by comparing it with the provisions of the act in question. The "being's end and aim" of that act is *to preclude the President's supplanting, in defiance of the Senate, officers to whose removal he is morally certain but the Senate would not give a willing assent.* Hence the provision that the President, in the recess of the Senate, shall only suspend instead of absolutely removing, and shall, on the reassembling of the Senate, apprise it of his reasons for such suspension. As the Senate will be in session directly upon General Grant's inauguration, and will remain so for weeks thereafter, or until the President informs it that he has nothing further to communicate, this clause will have no present pertinence or efficacy.

We are confident that General Grant never told any one that, under the Tenure-of-Office act, he "could make no changes;" for the fact is notoriously otherwise. The more important post offices, custom houses, internal revenue collectorships, &c., are held for a term of years, which in many, if not most instances, has expired or is on the point of expiring. The President may nominate new men to fill these places without a why or a wherefore—the facts that the places are now to be filled, and that it is his duty to nominate, being sufficient. As to the rest, the naked circumstance that the President judges that the efficiency of the public service would be promoted by such changes as he recommends, would suffice. That General Grant ever said that "the men who hold offices now will continue to hold them to the end of my term," unless the Tenure-of-Office act be repealed, is therefore morally impossible.

The *Times* intimates that "the inefficiency and corruption" of the Andy Johnson *régime* is an argument for the repeal in question. We think, on the contrary, that all would have been worse—much worse—but for the Tenure-of-Office act.

Honesty and Policy.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The House of Representatives has hitherto been reckoned the stronghold of the greenback heresy. It is this fact which lends to the vote on General Schenck's bill special significance. The Senate may, under malign leadership, be induced to let the session close without action on the subject; though we are unwilling, until further advices, to accept the intimations of this sort that come to us from Washington. But whether the vote be actually recorded at this session or not, we all know that the Senate is in favor of the bill. The House has been the dangerous point; and the House, by a vote of two to one, has now given notice to the world of its rejection of the rogues' plan that, since the bond does not say gold upon its face, we may fairly pay it in depreciated paper.

Now mark the result! A gold-bearing six per cent. bond of this Government, which we fondly boast the richest and strongest in the world, has been selling in London for seventy-six and seventy-seven, while a three per cent. English consol has been selling for ninety-two and ninety-three! Under the belief that the election of General Grant meant national honesty, our bonds have been steadily appreciating; under late outgivings in Congress they have advanced still further; and now, within twenty-four hours after the vote in Washington on General Schenck's bill, Five-twenties leap up in London one and a half per cent. more, with a tendency still upward! Who is now so blind as not to see that honesty is the best policy? Once make it as distinctly understood in London and Frankfort, as it is firmly believed by the people here who elected the incoming administration, that our bonds are to be paid according to the honest understanding at the time of their issue, and they will go above par so rapidly that gold from all the money markets of the world will be thrust upon us to take a four per cent loan, wherewith we can resume specie paymants and call in our Five-twenties as fast as the option matures. Gentlemen of the Senate! the way to resumption stretches before you so plain and inviting that even blind men could hardly be excused for missing it! Show the world that this country is too honest to evade its debts on technical quibbles; collect your revenue; and in these two plain acts of common sense and common duty resumption is achieved!

—In the meantime, the final victory over repudiation in its most plausible and alluring forms has been substantially won, by the action of the House. What remains in the Senate is the certain registry, sooner or later, of a verdict already rendered. If Mr. Senator Sherman means, even through this session only, to stand in the way of that, let the country know it, and let the Senate, reassembling on the 4th of March, comprehend its plain and imperative duty in the rearrangement of its committees.

General Grant's Political Strategy.

From the N. Y. World.

The President-elect realizes the truth of that text of Scripture which declares that a man's foes shall be they of his own household. With both houses of Congress so largely Republican, he has nothing to fear from the Democratic party during the first half of his term. But it will task all his ingenuity and address, and probably require more than he has, to maintain the ordinary status and influence of a President against his own party. He has made an inauspicious beginning. It is the first time in our history that the party of a President-elect in Congress, and the press that supported him in the election, have divided and disputed upon a measure in which he was known to take a deep interest. It commonly happens that there is no period in a President's career when he is so powerful and popular as during the three months that precede his inauguration. His power, and the chief source of it, his patronage, are then exhausted. The countless hosts of office-seekers are then all elated with hope; their rivals have not yet supplanted them; and that kind of gratitude which has been defined to be the sense of favors *expected*, impels them to caress and flatter the source of their hopes. It has never before happened that a President has raised up a strong faction in his own party to thwart him previous to his inauguration.

In the present case, this early discord is the direct consequence of General Grant's own bearing towards the party that elected him, or, rather, towards its representatives in Washington. If his sphinxism has proceeded from calculation instead of natural reticence, he may have thought that by keeping his appointments a mystery, and extinguishing no hopes, he would more easily secure the repeal of the obstructive Tenure-of-Office act. It was natural enough to suppose that those members of Congress who wished to influence his appointments in their own States or districts would be forward to please him, and would shrink from making a record which would interfere with the success of their solicitations. After the patronage had been bestowed or promised, the number of active politicians interested in the repeal of that law would be diminished or reduced to nothing; the disappointed becoming indifferent from despair, and the successful desiring the continuance of a law which would insure what they had gained. If General Grant reasoned in this way, he was the dupe of his inexperience. The reasoning would have been correct enough if he had not left out of view the peculiar relations of Congressmen to the patronage. The majority of both houses are not new members, but old members. Few of them expect office for themselves, but they wish to dictate its bestowal as a means of strengthening their influence at home and insuring their constant re-election. The present holders of places in their districts are mostly their friends, appointed by their influence, and protected against removal by their passage of the Tenure-of-Office law. The Republican members have, therefore, as a general thing, something to lose, or at least something to risk, by the repeal of that act. It would be certain to dispossess many of their friends, and might substitute their enemies, or, what they reckon as the same thing, the friends of their rivals. It is on this point that they want assurances, and no such assurances have been given by General Grant. If the Senators could have felt certain that they could control the appointments in their own States, the Tenure-of-Office act would have been repealed without opposition. And, on the other hand, if the Republican members of the House had not acted on this subject before the attitude of General Grant became known, the repeal would not have passed the House. Probably it could not pass now if the House had not expended its liberty of action. The most important thing for every member of Congress, in his own estimation, is to strengthen his credit and influence in his own district; and the Federal patronage in his district is the capital on which he trades. If it is known at home that he can fill every office, or that nobody whom he opposes can get appointed, the patronage of his district is a great lever of influence. It compels all the aspiring local politicians to court him. It enables him to reward his friends, punish his enemies, supplant his rivals, and disseminate among all his constituents an impression that he is a man of importance at Washington.

The personal interest of the Senators in this method of distributing Federal offices is greater than that of members of the House. The Republican members of the House claim control of the patronage only of their own districts. But many districts are represented by Democrats, and from the fact that the strongholds of the Democratic party are the great cities and populous towns, the offices to be filled in them are the most important and lucrative of any in the country. The Senators claim these as their peculiar heritage, and the Senate will not repeal the Tenure-of-Office act unless they can be assured by General Grant that he will take their advice in filling such places.

So far as General Grant has been manœuvring for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act, his strategy has been defective. His independence and reserve may have been very well; but his ostentation of them has been a great mistake. The distrust of Congress which it evinced was certain to be repaid with counter distrust. He could take no security against Congress, and Congress has complete security against him in leaving things as they are. He might have succeeded better if he had not made his bearing towards his party so marked an exception to the ordinary practice. A man of strong character may counsel freely with others without any surrender of his independence. To consult is not necessarily to conclude; and if General Grant, instead of affecting to act solely on his own judgment, had taken the attitude of a man feeling his way, soliciting advice, and disposed to lean upon the sense of the party in Congress, he could have postponed any actual decisions and yet have excited no distrust among those who have so much power to obstruct him. It is not his reserve, but his sullen ostentation of it, that has lost him the favor and confidence of so large a portion of the Republican party. But there are many who will think his soldier-like freedom from dissimulation does him more credit than the most consummate skill in manipulating a political party. And it may be good strategy in the long run, if he means to rely on the great body of the people instead of the party that elected him.

Within the last day or two General Grant has thrown out more than one intimation that he is revolving in his own mind the extent of his allegiance to the Republican party. The most remarkable of these is what he said on Thursday to Mr. McClure, who undertook to pump and badger him about the Pennsylvania appointment to the Cabinet. According to one report, when he was told by this friend of Governor Curtin's that a particular selection would defeat the Republican party in that State, General Grant replied, with promptness and spirit, that he did not consider himself a representative of the Republican party, although elected by it. If the ill-treatment he is receiving provokes him to act in this sense, he will not lack popular support; but he will subject himself to great annoyance during the first part of his term, until the people shall have had an opportunity to make their voice heard through the elections.

Another very significant intimation, amounting almost to a threat, was made by General Grant two days ago, to the effect that if the Tenure-of-Office act were not repealed, he should construe it as an indication that Congress does not desire him to make any removals, and act accordingly. In that case he would make no appointments except to fill vacancies caused by deaths or resignations. Congress would probably rather have it so, than see their present friends removed without being able to dictate their successors. As a means of coercion such a threat is bad strategy. It advertises General Grant's determination not to submit to Congressional dictation in his appointments, and enables the Senators to see that the apprehensions on which they have thus far acted are well founded. They will see that they would lose much and gain nothing by a repeal of the law, and will be likely to act on the maxim that a bird in the hand is better than *none* in the bush. But if the knaves and rascals are kept in office, the Republican party will explode and collapse as soon as we can have new elections. There is nothing which would make Congress so odious as the retention in office, by its coercion, of the rogues who have been so long plundering the Government. To make no removals would be a bold and masterly piece of strategy, if its object is, not to constrain the Senate, but to unmanacle the President, by bringing the battering-ram of popular indignation in play against the usurpation of executive power by Congress. It is the most effective method that could be adopted for summoning the people to the rescue, and recovering the lost authority of the Presidential office. But if General Grant sows this seed, he will have to wait quite a season for the harvest.

The True Mode of Preparing for Resumption.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Schenck does not exaggerate the difficulties in the way of immediate resumption, or the consequences that would follow the legislative promulgation of a date at which resumption shall begin. The former is simply impossible. Entered upon to-day, it would break down to-morrow, and the destruction of confidence would be disastrous and complete. Mr. Schenck remarked truly that "a scheme for resumption to take place at a certain date in the future, to be fixed by law, would be productive of embarrassment and disaster little less serious and immediate." The interval preceding the designated time would be used by the moneyed class for their own aggrandizement, at the expense of the industrial and debtor classes. Let it be understood that on a given day, not distant, greenbacks will be as good as gold, and from that moment the hoarding of greenbacks becomes profitable. The ability of the Government to say two or three years in advance that on a certain date it will be in a condition to pay gold for currency at par is questionable. The fulfilment of the promise is contingent upon so many conditions which neither Congress nor the Treasury can wholly control, that it cannot be relied upon with certainty. But whatever the ultimate result, the intermediate process would necessarily be harsh and distressing. Not only would gold be accumulated by the Treasury as its chief form of strength, but the currency would be withdrawn from the ordinary channels of production and trade, entailing upon the money market a stringency from which all interests but those of the usurer and speculator would seriously suffer.

Such being the tendencies of mere legislative resumption, the country has reason to be thankful that neither Mr. Sherman nor Mr. Morton has prevailed upon Congress to undertake the experiment. Of the measures introduced by these Senators respectively, that of Mr. Sherman is infinitely the more objectionable. It would inflict upon us the pains of contraction and swell the volume of the debt for the furtherance of objects which, after all, might not be realized. Hence its enactment would be a calamity in comparison with which the continuance of the present state of the currency is an insignificant evil. Mr. Morton's bill, while better in many respects, perpetrates the blunder of fixing a date for resumption, and is therefore calculated to produce indirectly the mischief of contraction. What remains available, then, in the shape of legislation? Mr. McCulloch's prolonged and oft-renewed efforts are conclusive evidence as to the futility of artificial means of hastening a change for which the country is not even partially prepared. He tried contraction until suffering business protested against its continuance. He essayed the management of the gold premium by secret sales of gold, without bringing us a single fraction nearer the gaol. Legislation can do no more. It can but aim at the appreciation of the currency by rendering it scarcer, or by forcing down the gold premium; neither of which is expedient.

The time will come when a Congressional declaration on the subject will not be productive of harm. To be safe or proper at any time, however, it must be the result of an altered condition of trade and finance, not a cause designed to produce the change. When the gradual restoration of confidence shall have withdrawn life from gold gambling, and the natural growth of the country in wealth, population, and industry shall have absorbed whatever excess of currency there now is over *bona fide* financial wants, we shall not be many degrees removed from resumption. It will then be possible, if the Treasury and the banks be meanwhile compelled to do their duty. That stage reached, a formal enactment will be in order. It will be so because in the circumstances stated a Congressional declaration will amount to no more than a recognition of existing facts, as distinguished from the attempt to perform the impossible proposed by Mr. Sherman, and in a milder manner by Mr. Morton.

And yet, though Congress may not hope to legislate back specie payments on any direct and specific plan, it wields a power by which resumption may be accelerated. Only let us have what Mr. Schenck describes as "an economical and sagacious administration of our financial affairs," and the natural recuperative process already in operation throughout the country will be greatly strengthened. The financial prospect derives whatever of gloom it has in part from want of faith in the fixedness of legislation, and the disposition both of Congress and the Treasury to resort to charlatanry under the pretense of promoting resumption; and in part also from the injuries inflicted upon industry and trade by unwise and oppressive taxation. Natural tendencies are repressed or perverted. Burdens are imposed which a vigilant economy might lighten. Speculation is fostered by causes which a Secretary caring more for general interests than theories or favorite devices would extinguish. All these sources of embarrassment Congress may, if it choose, bring under wholesome regulation before the close of the session. The Supreme Court has opened the road to healthy business by legalizing, in effect, gold contracts. Wall-street gambling has received a check from the measure forbidding the locking up of currency, and it will be still further baffled when the Senate finds time to pass the House bills forbidding secret sales of gold by the Treasury and regulating the certification of checks by the banks.

Another measure of importance which the Senate persistently neglects is one forbidding the increase of the gold-bearing debt. This, in conjunction with Mr. Schenck's declaratory resolution in regard to the maintenance inviolate of the national obligations, would go far towards strengthening our credit abroad. And this action is all possible without touching the conflicting views which come into prominence when the direct enactment of resumption is mentioned.

If to these simple financial measures be added the consistent economy which shall at once purify and cheapen the Government and facilitate large reductions in the amount of taxation, Congress will do nearly all that is possible or desirable by way of restoring specie payments.

—A letter from Newport says:—"I am living quietly in this pleasant town. It is the finest watering place in the world, except the office of the New York Central Railroad Company."

FINANCIAL.

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Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—

For $1000 1881s, we pay a difference of.....$134·17
$1000 1862s, we pay a difference of..... 141·62
$1000 1864s, we pay a difference of..... 107·92
$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a diff. of..... 121·68
$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of..... 90·42
$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of 100·42
$1000 1867s, July, we pay a difference of 101·17
$1000 1868s, July, we pay a difference of 101·17

Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

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30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.

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Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
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Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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PURE CINCINNATI CATAWBA WINES.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putt Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 1 28

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MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 228 South SIXTEENTH Street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 8

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

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No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

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RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
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Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

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PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.

All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS M. D., No. 1936 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured. Reference given at our office. 2 22 1m

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The South and Southwest

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY TRUE DAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, February 25, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf,

JOHN F. OHL,
8 26 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1 P. M.
ETNA, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 12 noon.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 noon
KANGAROO, via Halifax, Tuesday, Mar 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$35
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT.....Brocande.....Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.....Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)
First cabin.....$145 | Second cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Memphis, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. H. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 19 No. 122 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LOST.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF OLD CITY LOAN No. 1618, for one hundred dollars, in the name of Mary E. Reeves. Application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. 12 3 thSm*

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The steamboat John Sylvester will resume her trips between this city and Wilmington, Delaware, on the 10th of March.

—The farmers of Philadelphia and adjoining counties are meet at the rooms of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, on Wednesday next, to take action relative to the diseases of cattle.

—The sixth annual commencement of the Philadelphia Dental College was held last evening at Horticultural Hall. A fine band of music was provided for the occasion. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Allen. The degrees were conferred by Hon. James Pollock on twenty-five graduates. The valedictory was delivered by Professor Harrison Allen.

—A special committee of Councils met yesterday at the Clerk's room for the purpose of examining devices for placing the names of streets on the public lamps. Six different signs were exhibited, one having letters formed of iron, one with letters painted on wire gauze, and several were of glass. The committee will soon make a report to Councils on the subject.

—Ebenezer Miller, a colored man, aged twenty-two years, residing in Cross alley, was cut in a terrible manner yesterday about the face and arms by a colored man named Joseph Brown, with whom he had a dispute. Miller was taken to the Hospital, where he remained last evening in a critical condition, and Brown was arrested and held to await the result of his injuries.

—The sixteenth annual commencement of the Hahnemannian Medical Institute was held last evening at the Homœopathic Medical College, Filbert street, above Eleventh. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. S. W. Thomas. The annual address was made by Ephriam W. South, M. D. The degrees were conferred by Professor R. Gardner on sixteen candidates. A fine band of music was in attendance.

—Since the establishment of the City Gas Works there have been thirteen loans negotiated to carry them on, aggregating $4,870,000. Of these thirteen loans the first six have been redeemed, the sixth of $100,000 being paid off on the first of the present year. The following still remain for redemption:—

Loan 7. Created January 10, 1850.	
Redeemable January 1, 1870	$200 000
Loan 8. Created July 18, 1855.	
Redeemable January 1, 1872	400,000
Loan 9. Created March 20, 1851.	
Redeemable July 1, 1885	500,000
Loan 10. Created March 26, 1859.	
Redeemable July 1, 1883	500,000
Loan 11. Created October 22, 1860.	
Redeemable July 1, 1884	500,000
Loan 12. Created December 22, 1864.	
Redeemable July 1, 1884	1,000,000
Loan 13. Created December 26, 1868.	
Redeemable in thirty years	1,000 000
Total	$4,100,000
Loans redeemed	770,000
Total amount of loans created	$4,870,000

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 132.

—Memphis is arresting and fining its gamblers.

—Lieutenant-General Sherman arrived in Washington yesterday.

—A large meeting of Fenians was held in Cincinnati on Thursday night.

—The first Hudson river steamboat of the season has arrived at New York.

—The public debt statement for this month will show a decrease of $12,000,000 in the national debt.

—The State Senate of West Virginia has negatived the House bill locating the State capital at Parkersburg.

—The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States now awaits the action of the State Legislatures.

—Mr. Thomas E. Wilson, of Louisville, committed suicide on Thursday night by shooting himself through the head.

—An engine and tender on the Morris and Essex Railroad ran into the Hackensack river yesterday morning. No persons were injured.

—General Grant's first order will send Phil. Sheridan to New Orleans, General Sickles to Charleston, and General Reynolds to Texas.

—United States Senator elect Carl Schurz is in New York, and will be complimentarily banqueted this evening, as is the wont of the volatile New Yorkers.

—A prize fight took place at Herring Run, near Baltimore, on Thursday, between Newton Montgomery and Peter Joyce. Thirty three rounds were fought in forty-five minutes, and Montgomery was declared the winner.

—The following telegram has been sent to General Grant by General Geary:—

"EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Feb. 26, 1869.—To General U. S. Grant, President elect, Washington, D. C.—By the newspapers of to-day I observe that certain persons have stated to you that I have written letters to influence your Cabinet appointments. I have never written or telegraphed to you or any other person a word in favor of or against any one for that position. If you have received any such letters or telegrams, they are forgeries. Truly yours, JOHN W. GEARY."

—This evening the Committee on Naval Affairs submitted their reports relative to the purchase of tools for the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Messrs. Pike, Starkweather, Haight, Stewart and Archer, of the majority, report that the evidence entirely fails to sustain any charge of fraud or collusion on the part of either Engineer Zeller, who bought the tools, or John Roach & Son, of the Morgan Iron Works, of New York, who sold them; that all the parties concerned acted in perfect good faith, and that the investigation was set on foot only by Bement & Dougherty, Philadelphia manufacturers, who were disappointed because a New York instead of a Philadelphia firm furnished the tools; but who fail to sustain their charges by any reliable evidence. The minority, Messrs. W. D. Kelley, Stevens and Ferry, report that in their opinion the purchase of the tools was unwise and injudicious, and that it would have been cheaper to have made the purchases of the Philadelphia manufacturers. The prices of the tools in vestigated amount to about $32 000. All the committee exonerate Messrs. Roach & Son from any charge of fraud. Neither report recommends any action by Congress.—*Washington despatch of yesterday.*

Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—It is expected that the modifications which are to be made by Marshal Serrano in the Provisional Government will, in all probability, provide for the introduction in the new Cabinet of a representative of the radical element.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The War Office has received official despatches from New Zealand, announcing further successes over the rebels. The troops have carried by assault the Maori stronghold Nayatapha. The natives made a desperate defense, and lost 200 killed and wounded, while the British loss was 22.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, Rouher, Minister of State, acknowledged that loans to defray the expenses of improvements in Paris were not raised in strict accordance with the law. Satisfaction was generally expressed by members with the avowal and explanation of the Minister.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—In the case of Sawrin vs. Starr, during the trial of which exposures were made of convent life in England, a verdict was to day rendered for plaintiff, who is awarded damages of £500.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A Golden Club gold medal has been awarded to Dr. Joshua Leavitt, of New York.

Marquis of Hartington, Postmaster General, has been elected to the House of Commons from Radnor.

HAVANA, Feb. 24, via Key West, Feb. 26.—The volunteers for the past few days have shown a mutinous and dangerous spirit. General Dulce to day assured their commanders that justice would be done to traitors.

Orders have been given to the troops in the field to take no prisoners in arms, but to shoot them.

The Government of Spain is much incensed at the conduct of the Cubans in refusing to accept its conciliatory proposals, and it has now determined to crush the rebellion if it takes 50,000 troops to do it. The volunteers have become quiet.

The *Diario* to day seeks to discourage emigration of Cubans. It says this movement is not viewed in a true light by American journals, which have only the Cuban side of the question. These emigrants create abroad an adventurous and dangerous spirit, which has no respect for laws and rights of nations, and is instigated by unlawful ambition and thirst for gold and blood.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A special from Havana, dated to-day, says the volunteers who have been mobilized are preparing to take the field against the insurgents. Some merchants from Cienfuegos are here, and have purchased arms for the defense of the city. The Government has also supplied them with rifles and artillery.

A despatch from Matanzas to-day says the volunteers are being mobilized.

From Trinidad, on Tuesday, it is reported that the troops who have been operating against the insurgents have returned with a number of prisoners.

Advices from Cienfuegos, of Wednesday, say the artillery column has returned, having whipped the insurgents on the river Damuji. Many were wounded, and a Mexican general who was captured was shot. A tow boat, which had been in use by the insurgents on the river, was recaptured.

A letter from Santiago de Cuba, of the 25th, says the insurgent General Gomez has ordered the destruction of the estates of Spaniards to prevent them from supplying their funds to aiming the volunteers. The estates of Cubans and foreigners will be respected.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—Official information has been received that an engagement between the Spanish forces and rebels took place at the mouth of Damuji river, in Cienfuegos district. The troops were victorious. A steam tug seized in that river by the rebels was recaptured.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 11,000,000f. since the last report.

The Sublime Porte has issued a circular to the great powers of Europe, thanking them for the attitude taken in the late difficulties with Greece.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—Arrived out, steamships China at Queenstown; Westphalia at Southampton; and Europa at Glasgow, all from New York.

The Contested Election Case.

The above matter was resumed yesterday afternoon before Examiners Messick and Baturs, the testimony being still mainly directed to the Seventh division of the Third ward.

Solomon L. Blitz, No. 770 South Eighth street, testified that William Marter did not live there at this election; William Marlow did; William Marter was assessed there, and on the voters' list was William Martin.

Peter McGovern testified that he lived at No. 764 South Eighth street, in October last; no Thomas P. McGarvin nor any other Peter McGovern lived there; he did not vote. (Thomas P. McGarvin was assessed there, and on the voters' list was Peter McGarvin twice.)

Martin O'Neill testified that he lived at No. No. 810 S. Eighth street at this election, and voted but once; no other person of that name lived there. (He was assessed, and on the voters' list twice.)

Mrs. Ann Baer, No. 725 Lebanon street, testified that Philip Baer, her son, was twenty years old this month; no other one of that name lived there. (He was assessed, and on the voters' list.)

John McCullough was recalled, and testified that he compared the list of voters with the list of taxables kept by the election officers of this division, and found on the latter 127 names marked as voted that do not appear on the former list.

Benjamin F. Mifflin, No. 1627 N. Eighth street, testified that no other Benjamin F. Mifflin lives in this city; he did not at any time live at No. 812 S. Ninth street. (Benjamin F. Mifflin was assessed at the latter place, and on the voters' list.)

John W. Winter, No. 745 S. Ninth street, testified that he voted the Republican ticket in this division, as also did H. R. Parmenter, No. 865 S. Ninth street; Francis P. Clegg, No. 926 Catharine street; John P. Griffith, No 721 Fallon street; John Kelly, No. 762 S. Ninth street; William Roberts, No. 763 S. Ninth street. (He voted for A. R. Fletcher.)

D. R. Stull, No. 243 Jefferson street, testified that he did not vote in the Seventh division of the Seventeenth ward at this election, as also did Anthony Z. Brown, No. 243 Jefferson street. (They were both assessed there, and on the voters' list.)

The box of the Sixth division of the Fourth ward was opened, and all the papers found therein. On the window-book 165 names were marked as voted, and ten are added by the election officers; the list of votars contains 399 names and numbers; the hourly returns show that 402 votes were polled for District Attorney and Mayor respectively; for City Solicitor, 404; and for City Commissioner, 405.

Adjourned until Monday next.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....6 38 MOON RISES.....7 31
SUN SETS.....5 50 HIGH WATER.....2 48

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Armstrong, Owens, Antwerp, C. C. VanHorn.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Schr G. M. Wentworth, Robbins, Calais, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Maggie P. Smith, Grace, Jacksonville, do.
schr B. Steelman, Robinson, Assawoman, S. I., Lennox & Burgess.
Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr J. S. Detwiler, Grace, 6 days from Savannah, with lumber to George Stockham—vessel to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Vrale, Mason, 7 days from Charleston, with cotton etc., to order.
Schr Z. A. Paine, from Eastport, with fish to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Bee, Lloyd, 5 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr David McQueen, Connelly, 5 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborow, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 24th inst.
Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Steamship Saxon, Wiley, hence, at Boston yesterday morning.
Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, hence, at Providence 24th inst.
Barque Vesta, Koderus, from Liverpool Dec. 12 for Philadelphia, was spoken 22d inst. lat. 36 34, long. 74 46.
Barque Irma, Cummings, 10 days from Sagua, at New York 25th inst.
Barque Rachel, Mitchell, for Philadelphia, at Matanzas 19th inst.
Barque Mary C. Fox, Ross, and Sagadahoc Carlton, at Matanzas 19th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Samuel Lindsay, Wilson, hence, at Cardenas 12th inst.
Brig Emily Fisher, Clark, hence, at Trinidad 14th instant.
Brig Ocean Star, Carroll, sailed from Cardenas 15th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brigs Charles Albert, Hardy, and Robin, Douglass, at Cardenas 17th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Wm. Creevy, Haley, for New York, remained at Bermuda 20th inst.
Brig Mary E. Pennell, Eaton, for Philadelphia, at Havana 20th inst.
Brig O. C. Clary, Gould, cleared at Smyrna 29th ult. for Boston.
Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, for Philadelphia, was at Havana 20th inst.
Brigs Afton, Brown; Clara P. Gibbs, Parker; and Galatea, McKenzie, at Matanzas 18th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig R. S. Haskell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Sagua 15th inst., in company with barque Irma, at New York.
Schr J. J. Spencer, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 24th inst.
Schr W. H. Tiers, Hoffman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 16th inst.
Schr William J. Washington, Hastings, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 24th inst.
Schrs Donna Anna, Chase, and W. K. Chapman, Eggett, sailed from Cardenas 12th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schrs T. S. McLellan, Farr; Elizabeth Magee, Godfrey; and Chas. A. Jones, Griffin, at Cardenas 17th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schrs Rachel Seaman, High, and C. S. Grove, Weaver, at Charleston 25th inst., from Baltimore.
Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, cleared at Boston 25th inst., for Savannah.
Schr John Steckham, Price, at Boston 25th inst., from Baltimore.
Schr Mary D. Ireland, Adams, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 24th inst.
Schr Yankee Doodle, Pillsbury, hence, at New York 25th inst.
Schr Hattie S. Collins, Hill from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 25th inst.

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From Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Nubia, and the Holy Land.
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With a Portrait of the Author, Engravings of Oriental Life, etc. etc.
These letters are fresh, delightful and poetic pictures of travel in the Orient. The author, in wandering through Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Nubia and Syria, explored each storied spot with the interest of an antiquarian, and traced with the pen of a true poet the indolent luxury of boat-life on the Nile and the adventure and romance of desert travel, in all of which he mingles a vein of sweet and philosophic thought.
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FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
The HANDSOME BROWN STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, and 4112 SPRUCE Street, and GREY STONE DOUBLE RESIDENCE, No. 4119 PINE Street.
C. J. FELL & BRO.,
2 13stuth1m No. 120 South FRONT Street.

A DESIRABLE DWELLING AT PRIVATE SALE, situated on Tioga street, third house west of Twentieth, north side, one-half square from Tioga station, Germantown Railroad. Lot 50 by 230 feet. Stable 22 by 25 feet. Apply on the premises, or to JONES WEBSTER,
2 20 stuth No. 50 N. FIFTH Street.

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FOR RENT,
The Desirable Residence, No. 1614 CHESNUT Street,
Containing TEN ROOMS, with all the modern improvements. Apply to GUMMEY & SONS,
2 23 No. 733 WALNUT Street.

FOR RENT.—PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT Street, for Store or Office.
Also,
OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS
suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24 BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO LET—A LARGE MODERN-BUILT House, Coach House, Tenant House, and five acres of ground, handsomely laid out, two minutes walk from Duy's Lane Station, Germantown.
Apply to [2 23 12t*] J. ARMSTRONG.

TO RENT.—WHARVES ON WINDMILL ISLAND; east and west sides, and also on canal. Apply to
TATHAM & BROTHERS,
2 26 6t* No. 226 S. FIFTH Street.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 11f

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 1 29 1m*

PATENTS.—WIEDERSHEIM & CO., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS.
400 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
468 7TH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C. 2 16 1m

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BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER, IN THE LATEST STYLES, ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
GIVE US A CALL.
G. N. LEE. J. B. CHARLON.
2 18 1m No. 214½ South TENTH Street.

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ALL TRUNKS NOW MADE AT
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Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fastens the Trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.
GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT,
N. W. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.
TRAVELLERS, NOTICE.
Purchase your Trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy Bolts; no fear lock breaking,
AT THE GREAT CENTRAL,
2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

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PREPARED GYPSUM,
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A BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE & CHEAP ARTICLE.
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Satisfied that all who test it will never again use Lime, the inventor would ask you to study your interest by giving the Gypsum a trial.
Orders received for applying the Gypsum. Particular attention paid to Parlor and Store Ceilings.
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DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Disease of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

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Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL BAGS.

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DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL
ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE
FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN ENBEGRIFFEN.
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MARVIN'S
PATENT
Alum & Dry Plaster
FIRE PROOF
SAFES
Are most desirable for quality, finish and price.
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SPHERICAL BURGLAR
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Cannot be Sledged!
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721 CHESNUT Street,
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265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
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SECOND-HAND SAFES of all makes for sale low. 2 18swam

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GAS FIXTURES, LAMPS,
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STORE,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
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No. 821 CHERRY Street,
1 30 smwlm PHILADELPHIA.

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LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 23

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL Papers and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street. 2 25 3m

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JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented). Is all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 1 19 3sp

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AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 11f

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JAS. H. BRYSON & SON,
No. 8 North SIXTH Street,
Stationers and Printers.
Blank Books, Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Etc. Etc.,
Made to order at the shortest notice, at the lowest market rates.

LETTER PAPER, per ream	$2 50
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NOTE PAPER, per ream	1 25

A full assortment of imported and staple STATIONERY, always on hand: INKS, PENCILS, PENHOLDERS, Etc., in great variety.

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" white, "	1 80	"

A great variety of styles and grades always on hand, at the lowest rates.
PRINTED BLANKS, CARDS, PAMPHLETS, Etc., executed in the most approved styles 1 29 1m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.
HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., JAN. 21, 1869.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—
AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.
550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.
And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.
The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425 000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.
The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.
The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.
The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows:—1000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 23 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.
The Pork to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.
The Corn Meal to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied.
Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.
Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency are certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.
The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.
No proposal will be entertained, unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.
Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.
Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.
Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.
Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.
Proposals must be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.
By order of [2 6 5w
Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A., C. C. S. Dist. Indian Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, —OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, FIFTH STREET, WEST SIDE, BELOW CHESNUT.
PHILADELPHIA, February 23 1869.
NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, March 1, 1869, for rebuilding the Span of the Penrose Ferry Bridge, recently destroyed.
All bids must state the price for doing the work, including all the necessary material, and also state the price that will be allowed for the old material, now on the premises, which may be used in the rebuilding of the bridge, subject to the approval of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1869.
If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.
2 24 4t] MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

LUMBER.

1869	SPRUCE JOIST SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK.	1869
1869	SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR.	1869
1869	FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK.	1869
1869	WALNUT BDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK.	1869
1869	UNDERTAKERS LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE.	1869
1869	SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY.	1869
1869	CIGAR BOX MAKERS', CIGAR BOX MAKERS', SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1869
1869	CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA R. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING.	1869
1869	CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.	1869

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Ducks.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street, (Old Store).

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT;
INAUGURATION EVENING.
THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1869,
OF THE
GREAT ARABIAN NIGHTS' COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENT
Comprising Fifty Beautiful Tableaux,
WITH A
GRAND COMBINATION OF TALENT.
CARLETON,
The Great IRISH COMEDIAN and VOCALIST will appear in his unequalled characters:—
THE DUBLIN DANCING MASTER,
PAT McCANN,
DANDY PAT,
JOLLY IRISHMAN,
IRISH SOLDIER BOY,
WHISTLING PAT,
HAPPIEST PADDY OUT,
PIG AND THE STILE,
Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc.
PROFESSOR M. O'BEARDON,
the ORIGINATOR and INVENTOR of the
TUMBLERONICON,
will appear in his GREAT SPECIALTY of playing THREE DISTINCT TUNES at once
The management is happy to announce the arrival from London and engagement of
SIGNOR CHARLES GARNIO,
the Great Vocalist and Caricaturist, from the Alhambra, London, in his unequaled Character Songs:—
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,
GUINEA PIG BOY,
FASHIONABLE FRED,
PRETTY LITTLE FLORA,
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
THE EEL PIE SHOP,
THE TASSELS OF THE BOOTS,
WALKING IN THE ZOO,
UP IN A BALLOON,
IMMENSE A KOFF (Russian),
I LIKE TO BE A SWELL,
THE THOROUGHBRED,
HARD AS STEEL,
Etc Etc. Etc. Etc.
During the Evening,
MISS CARRIE VERNON,
the Accomplished Vocalist, from London, will sing several of her popular songs and ballads, together with a great array of other talent.
FOR PARTICULARS SEE BILLS OF THE DAY.
The Entertainment will conclude each evening with a
GRAND PRESENTATION
OF
ONE HUNDRED
VALUABLE GIFTS
TO THE AUDIENCE.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
Commencing at 2½ o'clock.
TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS
RESERVED SEATS.....SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS
MARSHALL & CO.....PROPRIETORS
GEORGE GODDON.....DIRECTOR

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE FRENCH OPERA.
JAMES FISK, Jr.....Proprietor
ADOLPH BIRGFELD.....Director and Manager
BRIEF SEASON
OF
GRAND OPERA BOUFFE,
consisting of
SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE,
by the Combined Troupes of
PARISIAN ARTISTS.
MONDAY EVENING, March 1,
LA PERICHOLE.
Opera Comique, in three acts, by Offenbach,
MLLE. IRMA, MONS. AUJAC,
Messrs. Leduc, Edgard, Hamilton, etc. etc.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 2,
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS,
Grand Spectacular Opera Bouffe, in four acts, by J. Offenbach.
MLLE. TOSTEE, MONS. DECRE,
Messrs. Leduc, Lagriffoul, Duchesne, Guidon,
Mlles. Ducios, Rose, Tholer, etc. etc.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3,
BARBE BLEUE,
Opera Bouffe in four acts, by Offenbach.
MLLE IRMA, MONS. AUJAC,
Mesdames Mathilde, Tholer, Rose, etc.
Messrs. Lagriffoul, Tholer, Francis, Edgard, Dardignac, etc. etc.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 4,
LA BELLE HELENE
Opera Bouffe, in three acts, by Offenbach.
MLLE. TOSTEE, MONS. AUJAC,
Mesdames Ducios, Rose, Mathilde, Tholer,
Messrs. Leduc, Lagriffoul, Duchesne, etc.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 5,
LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO.
Opera Comique in one act, by Offenbach.
Mlle. Irma, Messrs. Leduc and Francis, Mesdames Tholer, Rose, Mathilde, etc. etc.
AND
LES BAVARDS.
Opera Comique, in two acts, by Offenbach.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
Opera Bouffe in four acts, by Offenbach.
MLLE. TOSTEE, M. AUJAC,
Messrs. Leduc, Lagriffoul, Duchesne, Mlle. Ducios, etc. etc.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 6,
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
MLLE. TOSTEE, MLLE. IRMA,
Messrs. Decre, Leduc Duchesne, etc. etc.
Reserved Seats for any of the above performances can be had on and after SATURDAY, February 27, at BONER'S Music Store No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy of Music.
SCALE OF PRICES:
ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR
No Extra Charge for Reserving Seats.
Family Circle.....Seventy-five Cents
Gallery.....Fifty Cents
NOTICE.—The Libretto of the Opera, as performed by the French Opera Company (the only correct edition published), carefully translated, the text of which is taken from the Prompt Book, thus securing a perfect similitude between the Opera as sung on the stage and the Libretto as read in the audience, and containing the music of the choicest morceaux, for sale at the Music Stores. 2 18

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Feb. 27,
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
The original Popular Drama entitled
ALL HALLOW EVE.
Rody O'Conner.....

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1869.

The Meeting of the Two Soldiers.

WEETY-FOUR HOURS' conversation with our fellow-citizens of Philadelphia, and a quiet night's rest, have enabled us to see even more clearly than we could yesterday the true attitude of Lieutenant Alexander K. McClure's mission to Washington. With the withdrawal of the clouds which enveloped the ambassador comes a more and more vivid picture of unparalleled impertinence. It cannot be disputed, even by the friends of that gentleman, that Captain McClure, in going to Washington as the representative of Pennsylvania, committed at least a slight breach of common sense. If he does represent any one, we may ask, who is it? What section does he hail from? Chambersburg was, indeed, once the repository of his massive form and intellect, but for reasons best known to himself and his late townsmen, he gathered his little all together, transformed his residence into a seminary, and turned carpet-bagger. He has come to Philadelphia. Does he represent us? Not that we know of. His sole claim to represent our city is based on less than a year's residence among us, and on that ground he tells General Grant that not five thousand out of the sixty thousand Republicans of Philadelphia know Mr. George H. Stuart. We would like to know how many of the sixty thousand know even the name of Major McClure, except in connection with the tonnage tax discussion some six years ago; and does that endear him to their memory? Does the loss to the State of some $700,000 justly due authorize one of the advocates of the loss to call himself a representative Pennsylvanian? Having thus shown that Lieutenant-Colonel McClure, like Mahomet's coffin, is entitled to no location on *terra firma*, let us look at the persons he claimed to represent. They were three:—Ex-Governor Curtin, Governor Geary, and Judge Williams. We yesterday expressed our views frankly on the somewhat presumptuous claim that these three, or any three, gentlemen could self-constitute themselves the organs of a great State. So far time has elapsed only to hear from one. Governor Geary has spoken. Says Colonel McClure: "General Geary has sent a despatch asking for the appointment of Governor Curtin, and has written a letter, which is now *en route*."

Says Governor Geary:—

"EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Feb. 26, 1869.—To General U. S. Grant, President-elect, Washington, D. C.—SIR:—By the newspapers of to-day I observe that certain person I have stated to you that I have written letters to influence your Cabinet appointments. I have never written or telegraphed to you or any other person one word in favor of or against any one for that position. *If you have received any such letters or telegrams, they are forgeries.*

"Truly yours, JOHN W. GEARY."

So! so! Brevet Brigadier-General McClure, have you ever read Mrs. Opie's excellent work on white and black lies? If you have, under which head would you place your assertion of Governor Geary's position and your representation of him? Would the people not be justified in putting your assertions, so far as the Governor's attitude is concerned, among the ebony-colored utterances? We are glad of the prompt denial on the part of Governor Geary, as he thus cancelled the invidious reflections which the whole community were making on the course which he was alleged to have followed. Thus one of the three constituents of the ambassador departs. We next expect to hear that Judge Williams also has never written a line, and, finally, that Governor Curtin himself did not authorize any such exhibition as that made by Brigadier-General McClure. In fact, the whole conversation on the part of the "representative Pennsylvanian" reminds us of the man who was accused of having stated that he had a brother, with one eye, living in California. When examined, however, there were a few errors found. The man in question had no brother living in California, he had no brother with but one eye, and, finally, he never had any brother with one eye or two. We tremble when we think how much Brevet Major-General McClure has plagarized from the anecdote quoted.

But out of the bitter can come forth the sweet, and there is a moral even in the mission to Washington. When a man stalks into the Executive presence, proclaims himself a representative, fails to produce his credentials, attempts to overawe by playing a game of bluff, swells and struts, and darkly threatens, do not be surprised if the Executive turns sharply on him, eyes him calmly, and orders him out. Such things have been done in the past, and let it be a warning to any future Major-General McClure to be careful, *first* of his language, *second* of his credentials, and *thirdly*—begging pardon for our ignorance of his military career—of his title.

Two More Denials.

JUST as we go to press we are authorized to state that neither Judge Williams nor Judge Agnew has written such letters as Colonel McClure alleged in his interview with General Grant. They were applied to for their endorsement of the scheme of Curtin, McClure & Co., but positively refused to have anything to do with it. They do not assume to dictate to General Grant concerning the composition of his Cabinet.

SECRETARY BROWNING, of the Interior Department, has decided that certain articles formerly belonging to George Washington—including pieces of household furniture, articles of clothing, dishes, and papers—which were removed by the Government from Arlington House, shall be returned to Robert E. Lee, who owned the property previous to the war. Perhaps there is no way in which this sacrilege can be prevented; but, if possible, these relics should certainly not be permitted to return to the possession of the leader of the Rebel armies.

The Metropolitan Police Bill.

IT is to be hoped that Senator Henszey will now retire from the police business, and that of legislation in general, and return to his first loves, the camera and other photographic paraphernalia. By his downright stupidity, and reckless disregard of the rights and wishes of his constituents, he has brought the Metropolitan Police project into such disrepute, that even the bill which received the endorsement of the whole Philadelphia delegation on the so-called Republican side of the Legislature sustained yesterday an ignominious defeat in the Senate. The vote stood 20 nays to 11 yeas, the votes of six Republican Senators being included among the former. We have already analyzed the defeated bill, and see no cause to regret its fate. But there is certainly cause for regret in the fact that the defeat of this bill will tend to render impossible during the present session of the Legislature the passage of a wise, practicable, and unpartisan Metropolitan Police bill, which the necessities of this community so imperatively demand. As Mr. Henszey has manifestly reached the limit of his resources in this direction, we trust that he will strain himself no more, but withdraw from the business, in order that some man possessing an ordinary amount of common sense, and a decent regard for the wishes of the people—if such a man is included on the rolls of either house—may frame and present such a bill as will command the votes of a majority of both houses, and give satisfaction to the people of Philadelphia when it shall become a law.

The Suffrage Amendment.

BOTH houses of Congress have at last passed, by the requisite two-thirds' vote, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, which simply declares that "the right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." This was the form assumed by the proposed amendment after it passed through the hands of the committee of conference, who took the liberty of striking out all reference to the right to hold office, although there was originally no disagreement upon that point between the two houses. Several Republican Senators denounced this action of the conference committee, but they all, with the single exception of Mr. Fowler of Tennessee, voted for the proposition in its amended form, evidently through fear that nothing better could be gained before the two-thirds' vote in the House of Representatives vanishes with the 4th of March.

The position of those upon whom will devolve the task of securing the ratification of three-fourths of the State Legislatures has certainly been weakened by the exclusion of the right to hold office from the proposed amendment. As it now stands, it is simply a half-way measure of justice, and half-way measures of all sorts are not calculated to secure the hearty and zealous support of men who demand the full measure of right.

The Grand Jury Presentment.

YESTERDAY the Grand Jury made a final presentment for the term, and called the attention of the Court to various subjects that have come under their observation as being worthy of the earnest consideration of the authorities. The crowded condition of the County Prison, the Almshouse, and the Penitentiary are standing sources of complaint. The Grand Jury state that the condition and management of these institutions are worthy of all praise, so far as the circumstances will allow. In the County Prison, however, the untried department contains 350 persons, who are huddled into 195 cells, while in the department of convicts 398 prisoners were confined in 196 cells. The most serious apprehensions are felt lest some epidemic should break out in the prison, and the very imperfect ventilation of the cells is in the highest degree injurious to the health of the prisoners. The Grand Jury state that 400 new cells are absolutely necessary. In the Penitentiary there are also too few cells for the number of prisoners, and it is consequently impossible to strictly enforce the discipline of the prison.

With regard to the Almshouse, the Grand Jury suggest that the paupers might with advantage be organized into regular manufacturing forces, so as to benefit their health, and better prepare them for outdoor work and usefulness. The necessity for a House of Correction for the relief of the Almshouse and the County Prison is urged, as it has been repeatedly, and it is to be hoped that sufficient interest in this important subject will before long be aroused to give us such an institution.

The Grand Jury complain of the frequency of frivolous prosecutions for the gratification of petty malice, and they think that some means should be devised to prevent the committing magistrates from sending all manner of petty cases to the Court. Attention is called to the condition of Bedford street and its vicinity, as well as the condition of the streets of the city in general, which are spoken of as offensive to decency and law, and the report pertinently states that "it is an outrage that the health of the whole community should be thus endangered by the action of the elements upon the accumulation of filth in the high ways, merely because of the street cleaner's indolence, and that official should be allowed to go unpunished."

It is recommended, and we hope the recommendation will be concurred in, that the inspection of the county bridges, the large factories, railway crossings, and the city streets be included in the scope of the Grand Jury's duties, so that the safety and welfare of travellers, operatives, and the citizens generally may be looked after in a proper manner.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—It is said that Representative Dawes, of Massachusetts, withdrew from the contest for the Speakership of the House because he could not consent to be a party to the bargaining for influential positions on the committees which was demanded of him before he could secure the requisite support. If this be the motive which actuated Mr. Dawes in withdrawing his name from the contest, it does him infinite credit as a man and a legislator. The "bargain and corruption cry" which was raised against John Quincy Adams when he rewarded Henry Clay with a Cabinet position in return for the latter's support, is applicable to the disposition of almost every office by appointment in the public service of the present day. General Grant promises to set his face against the system, and Mr. Dawes loses nothing in the estimation of the people by following his example.

THE New York city Democracy are seriously disturbed by the recent action of Recorder Hackett in meting out such exemplary justice to the gang of desperadoes convicted in the court over which he presides. The supremacy of Tammany Hall has been placed in jeopardy by this lack of consideration for the feelings of the rank and file of the party. Hence a formidable combination, said to embrace the leading men of the Democracy, has been formed, with the view of "crushing out" Recorder Hackett before he succeeds in "crushing out" a very considerable portion of the Democratic party by distributing it among the different reformatory institutions of the State.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE is said to have declared to some of his Washington friends that he would regard his nomination by the Kentucky Democrats for the Governorship of that State as "injudicious." In this respect Mr. Breckinridge agrees with a majority of the people of the United States. As the Kentucky Democracy has not yet been reconstructed, it is not to be supposed that they will take the same view of the subject. Doubtless they would, to a man, be willing to part with an ear for the sake of voting for and electing the arch-traitor to the chief magistracy of the State. If they are not permitted to do so, it will be because Breckinridge's common sense did not forsake him when his regard for a solemn oath of allegiance did.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ORIENTAL AND BIBLE LAND.—Two entertaining and instructive illustrated LECTURES by the
REV. ISRAEL S. DIEHL,
will be delivered in the SPRING GARDEN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ELEVENTH Street, above Spring Garden on Tuesday evenings, March 2 and 9.
These lectures are brimful of interest to every Bible reader, while the curious relics which the traveller exhibits and his vivid descriptions, cannot fail to attract both old and young.
Admission to each Lecture, 25 cents.
Lecture begins at a quarter before 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at the SABBATH SCHOOL EMPORIUM of J. C. GARRIGUES & CO. No. 608 ARCH Street; also at the Church on the evenings of the Lectures.

LECTURE ON TRAVELS IN "ORIENTAL AND BIBLE LANDS," BY REV. ISRAEL S. DIEHL, AT CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, VINE STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH, On MONDAY EVENING, March 1, 1869.
Tickets 25 cents. To be had at the door on the evening of the Lecture.
Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN, under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Prof. T. SANFORD DOOLITTLE will preach a sermon especially to young men To-morrow (Sabbath) evening, at the THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, northeast corner of TENTH and FILBERT Streets, at 7½ o'clock.
Seats reserved for young men.
Medical students and strangers in the city are cordially invited to attend.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—PROFESSOR T. SANFORD DOOLITTLE, of Rutgers College, will preach a Sermon especially to Young Men, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, To-morrow (Sabbath) Evening, at the THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, corner of TENTH and FILBERT Streets, at half-past 7 o'clock.
Young men are particularly invited to be present on this occasion.

A SERMON IN MEMORIAL OF the late Mr. CLEM TINGLEY will be preached To-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. MARCH, in the CLINTON STREET CHURCH; and in the evening, at 7½, he will continue his Course. Subject—"Power to Forgive Sins." All persons invited.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and ¾ before 8 P. M.
Evening Subject—"Rational Amusements, or Christian Conformity."

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH.—Preaching by Dr. WILLITS at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Monday, March 1, reading by Rev. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D., Rector of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tickets, 50 cents.

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D., will preach the closing discourse on the Book of Esther To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Afternoon service at 3½ P. M.

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

LUTHERBAUM, TWELFTH AND OXFORD Streets.—Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor. At 10½, Rev. FREDERICK KROEKER, of the Evangelical M. E. Conference. 7½, Rev. S. H. BROWN, of the same Conference. Pews free.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.—TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—During Lent the Sunday afternoon services will be omitted. Service To-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

REV. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., WILL preach in the WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT, Sabbath, at 10½ and 3½.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD Street, below Walnut.—Divine service To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and at 3½ P. M. Prayer meeting on Saturday evening, at ½ to 8 o'clock.

BUTTONWOOD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sermons by Dr. SHEPHERD To-morrow, 10½ A. M., "The Sin Bearer;" 7½ P. M., "Paul's Death."

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. R. W. HUMPHRIES, Pastor, will preach at 10½ and 7½. Strangers invited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—J. S. FISHER, Esq., President; Rev J. P. W. INGRAHAM, Vice-President; E. METZGER, Secretary; W. PAINE, Treasurer; JOHN GWYNNE, Solicitor.
A full course of Lectures, including all departments of Medicine and Surgery, to commence on the first Monday in March, and continue until the first of July.
For particulars apply to W. PAINE, M.D., Dean of the Faculty, University Building, NINTH and LOCUST Streets. 2 25 6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA EDGLYCERIN TABLETS (SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN). Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists, J. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Odlon Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by
FAIRTHORNE & CO.,
No. 205 N. NINTH and
1 30tuthsm No. 1036 MARKET Street.

VESSEL OWNERS' AND CAPTAINS' ASSOCIATION, OFFICE, No 309 WALNUT St eet.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1869.
The annual meeting of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' association will be held at the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1869 a. 2 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
2 27 3t CHARLES H. STEELMAN, Secretary.

THIRD MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT in the WEST ARCH STREET P. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH, MONDAY, March 1 8 P. M.
Reading by Rev. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D., of Brooklyn New York. Tickets, 50 cents. 2 27 2t

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE
CAMDEN, Feb. 27, 1869
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The Interest Warrants or Coupons of the Bonds of the Loan of $400,000 falling due March 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, at the Office of the Company in Camden, N. J., by GEORGE J. ROBBINS,
2 27 2t Treasurer W. J. R. R. Co.

SALEM RAILROAD BONDS.
OFFICE OF TREASURER W. J. R. R. Co.,
CAMDEN, Feb. 26, 1869.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The Interest Warrants of the Bonds of the Salem Railroad of the Loan of $100,000 falling due March 1, 1869, will be paid at the Office of the West Jersey Railroad Company, Camden, N. J., by GEORGE J. ROBBINS,
2 27 2t Treasurer W. Jersey R. R. Co.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE SECOND DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
February 25, 1869.
Mr. JOHN LYON having resigned the position of Deputy Collector of this district, has no longer any authority to act in that capacity.
2 25 3t JOHN M. DIEHL, Collector.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES' EXcursion to Washington March 3, 4, 5, 1869, to attend the Inauguration of the President of the United States.
Persons desirous of participating with the Club are requested to present their names IMMEDIATELY.
TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP, $30.
Dress—Dark clothes, white gloves, and blue cloth regulation club cap.
Tickets and caps ready for delivery. For further information apply to EZRA LUKENS,
Secretary and Treasurer of "Washington Committee,"
No. 147 S. FOURTH Street,
2 24 4t (Entrance on Harmony).

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.
The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869 at the office of the company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
2 17 10t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—APPLICations for the situation of Assistant Superintendent of the White Department of the House of Refuge will be received by the undersigned until the third day of March next.
JAMES J. BARCLAY, Chairman, etc.,
2 23tuthsst No. 3 ATHENÆUM BUILDING.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ASHCROFT'S Railway, Steamship, and Engineer's Supply Store, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street. Steam and Water Gauges, Improved safety Valves, and Low Water Indicators for preventing steam boiler explosions, and every variety of Engineer's supplies. 2 25 6t4p

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
2 16 CYRUS CADWALLADER, Treasurer.

THIS SPRING STRENGTHEN AND impart iron to the blood by the use of ELLIS' IRON BITTERS; tonic and pain able. For sale by druggists everywhere. 2 4 tuthsly

THE MIDNIGHT MUSIC OF THE MISERABLE CATS.

Oh! horrible cats, that scream and squall,
Upon my neighbor's garden wall!
That howl, and bite, and quarrel, and fight,
About the middle of the night!

Your midnight music's in shocking taste;
And if you don't stop, with all possible haste,
I'll cause you to scatter, *double-quick*,
By heaving among you this half of a brick.

You monstrous cat, with back like an arch,
I wish you'd specially hurry and march;
Better move off, sir, or, you may depend,
This brick will give you a "*Grecian Bend.*"

And you, old cat with the squealy voice,
You can't conceive how I would rejoice
To get a good shot, and to knock you flat,
You horrible, howling old feminine cat!

Well, cats, yowl on, and I'll seek repose;
And I'll think about Rockhill & Wilson's clothes,
And merry will be the song I'll sing,
Of their elegant suits for the opening spring.

Let the cats sing on! We can stand it, if they can! And we will put our whole minds on the clothes at the GREAT BROWN HALL. The Heavy Goods are falling! Falling! Falling! Because it is spring! The lighter goods, of most exquisite workmanship, durable material, and incomparable fit, are ready for you, fellow-citizens.
Come and see for yourselves, at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
GREAT BROWN HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1026 CHESNUT Street. 8 13

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S,
11 8§ No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS' PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
12 1 tuths 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

TO LET—SECOND AND UPPER floors of Nos. 1230 and 1232 MARKET Street. DICKSON BROS.,
1§ No. 320 WALNUT Street.

FOR THE LADIES.

PAPER PATTERNS
OF
London, Paris, and New York Fashions.

J. G. MAXWELL,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
No. 1032,
S. E. Corner of Eleventh and Chesnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Begs leave to inform the ladies that he has added a
PATTERN DEPARTMENT
To his establishment, where a complete assortment of the Latest Novelties in
PAPER PATTERNS
Can at all times be found.
As the latest styles from London and Paris will not be received in this country until after the first of March, the styles in vogue this spring will be opened on
MONDAY, March 8, 1869.
Additions will constantly be made on the arrival of every steamer from Europe.
Patterns for MISSES and CHILDREN will be made a SPECIALTY, and ladies may rely on getting plain patterns accurately cut to measure of any style required, at a few moments' notice.
Sets for Merchants and Dressmakers at LOWEST TERMS, and promptly expressed to all parts of the United States.
An easy and a perfect system of Dress Cutting taught.
Small fancy orders and Pinking and Goffering executed at a few hours' notice. 1§

REMOVAL OF THE **TEMPLE OF FASHION.**
Grand Opening of Spring Fashions MONDAY, March 1 1869. For the better convenience of her patrons, MRS. M. A. BINDER has removed her Dress Trimmings and Paper Pattern store to the northwest corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, where she will be happy to see her friends and customers. Brilliant novelties of special interest. Elegantly trimmed patterns of latest, and most reliable styles for Ladies' and Children's Dress, Sleeves, Suits, Waists Panlers, and Children's Garments, Capes Coats, and Mantles, in endless variety, plain and trimmed, many styles of which are manufactured on the premises, and cannot be found elsewhere, single, and in sets for dressmakers and dealers, wholesale and retail Dress and Cloak Making; Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance. The finest assortment of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings in the city, at the lowest prices. Orders executed at short notice. Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Ribbons, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, Fine Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. Pinking and Goffering, Cutting and Fitting. A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught; price $2 50, with chart. Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. Do not forget our new location, N. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets 2 27§f

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115.
LADIES' EMPORIUM,
No. 1115 CHESNUT St. (Girard Row).
Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hose Supture, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Coutil, Satin, and Jaunes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 60 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2 50.
Shoulder Braces, Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram & Fanton's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

FLOUR.
WM. B. THOMAS & CO.,
THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Sts.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
"PASTRY,"
"PREMIUM,"
"RED STONE,"
AND
UNEQUALLED XXX BAKERS' FLOUR,
ALL
Warranted to Give Satisfaction. [2 17 1m

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
Flour Dealers and Grocers, Take Notice.
LANGLEY'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR
Again in the Market.
"Ivory Sheaf," "Rural,"
"Neds," "Langley."
The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit to purchasers, by
BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,
FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS,
1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 MARKET St.,
2 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BANNER MILLS FLOUR
OF
SAINT LOUIS.
We are the exclusive Agents in this city for these celebrated FLOURS, which we are selling to the trade at manufacturers' prices.
FOUR DIFFERENT GRADES.
CHICK & CHISHOLM,
No. 248 NORTH BROAD STREET,
2 11 thstu1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
2 19 1mrp East of Front street.

LOST—THIS MORNING, IN CHESNUT street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, a long GOLD EARRING. A liberal reward will be paid if left at the S. W. corner TWENTIETH and CHESNUT Streets. 1§

WILLIAM B. GREEN, BRICKLAYER, NO. 1530 S. FIFTH Street. 2 12 1mrp

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 28 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 28 6m
2 26 3p,s PHILADELPHIA.

ASHMEAD'S COLUMN.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
CHROMOS AND FRAMES,
AT
No. 724 CHESNUT STREET,
Preparatory to Making Alterations and Improvements.

A LARGE STOCK OF
STANDARD BOOKS
English and American Editions, in Plain or Extra Bindings.

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Most Superb Copies of the BIBLE, Oxford, Cambridge and London Editions.

PRAYER BOOKS.
A Great Variety bound in Ivory, Velvet and Turkey Morocco, EXPRESSLY FOR MY TRADE.

HYMN BOOKS
Of Every Denomination.
American and English Juveniles and TOY BOOKS, an Endless Variety.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
A very large collection, embracing works in
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
THEOLOGY,
SCIENCE,
TRAVELS, and
POETRY.
SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED WORKS.
THE WORKS OF GUSTAVE DORE.

FINE ART BOOKS,
WITH PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS.
THE MASTERPIECES OF ITALIAN ART.
THE GREAT WORKS OF SIR DAVID WILKIE.
THE ANCESTRAL HOMES OF BRITAIN.
THE MASTERPIECES OF MULREADY.
THE CHOICEST OF REMBRANDT'S ETCHINGS.
THE RUINS OF POMPEII.
RUINED ABBEYS AND CASTLES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
OUR ENGLISH LAKES, MOUNTAINS, AND WATERFALLS.
THE LADY OF THE LAKE, MARMION, and numerous others.

Fine French, English and American Stationery.
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LAROCHE, JOUBERT, DUMERGUE, LACROIX & CO., Angoulême, France.

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A splendid assortment of the FINEST AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHROMOS.

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Writing Desks,
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ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

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MY ENTIRE STOCK
IS OFFERED FOR SALE AT
A REDUCTION
OF
25 to 50 PER CENT. BELOW THE REGULAR PRICES.
Any Books not on hand ORDERED and SUPPLIED at 25 PER CENT. less than Publishers' Prices.

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
Publisher, Bookseller, Stationer, and Dealer in Chromo-Lithographs,
No. 724 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Mr. James Fisk, Jr.'s, combined *opera bouffe* troupe will open on Monday evening for a brief season of six nights and one matinee, under the direction of Adolph Birgfeld, Esq. On Monday *La Perichole* will be given, with Madlle Irma, Messrs. Aujac, Leduc, Egard, Hamilton, and others in the cast. On Tuesday *Orphee aux Enfers*, will be performed, with Madlle Tostee and Mons. Deore in the leading roles. *Barbe Bleue* is announced for Wednesday; *La Belle Helene* for Thursday; *La Chanson de Fortunio* and *Les Havards* for Friday. The sale of single seats commences to-day.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear this evening in *All Hallow Eve*, *Connecticut Courtship*, and *Barney the Baron*.

On Monday John Brougham's drama of *The Emerald Ring* will be produced.

AT THE ARCH *A Victim of Circumstances* and the burlesque of *Pocahontas* will be performed this evening.

Shakespeare's comedy of *Much Ado About Nothing* is in preparation.

AT THE CHESTNUT the comic opera of *Ching-Chow-Hi* will be performed this afternoon and evening.

On Monday Offenbach's comic opera of *Robinson Crusoe* will be given for the first time in America.

AT THE AMERICAN the Japanese troupe will appear this afternoon and evening.

THE SENTZ HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall this afternoon.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT, comprising fifty tableaux, illustrated by songs, comic personations, musical performances, etc., will open at Concert Hall on next Tuesday evening. This entertainment promises to be one of the most varied and interesting ever given in this city. One hundred gifts will be distributed to the audience every evening.

CITY ITEMS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—*to close out Winter Stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AN ORIGINAL PRODUCTION.—Among other things exclusively the property of the American Eagle are clams, cranberries and crackers. Mr. Bull may brag of his Abernethy biscuits and his Banbury cakes, the Frenchman may go his length on biscuits and buns, but, as an accompaniment to a lunch, a picnic or a refreshment table, there is nothing in the whole range of the art of baking that can light a bigger candle than the American "cracker."

Time was that Boston and Albany challenged the world to equal the product of their bakeries. Up to three years ago the challenge was unanswered. At the present writing Pearce's Philadelphia crackers are sold not only by all the leading grocers of the "Hub," but by those of all the principal cities in the Union. Mr. Pearce took a philosophical view of the cracker subject, and made up his mind to crack every pretension that set up superiority over Philadelphia in the production of crack crackers. His first step was to get up a bakery on philosophical principles. To do this he spared neither expense nor trouble. His next step was to secure the necessary and constant supply of the particular flour that he required. What Mr. Pearce doesn't know about the farina of the various cereals isn't worth going to school again to learn. Orange county dairies supply all the butter, and he is now supplying the market with an article of such excellence that Pearce's Philadelphia crackers are advertised as a leading article in all the cities of the South and West, as they are to the eastward.

Mr. Pearce is one of that class of citizens who don't do things by halves. He gets up butter crackers, soda crackers, wine crackers, milk crackers, picnic and biscuits of appearance and taste so decidedly inviting that people partake of other things purely for the sake of the crackers that accompany them. They are packed in neat tin boxes, and will keep, providing they ain't eaten, or in any climate where the boys don't break open the packages. People who believe in the advancement of home industry, when they ask their grocer for Pearce's crackers will have the additional satisfaction of eating an article that cannot be excelled in any quarter of the universe. We have witnessed the process of making these things. Mr. Pearce is as neat as an old maid, and his bakery would do credit, in point of sweetness, to any parlor in Amsterdam. His corps of operatives, in their snow-white caps and uniforms, take to water like Mohammedans.

We have an immense opinion, after our visit to Mr. Pearce's establishment, of the immaculate purity of the process of making his crackers. His crackers can talk for themselves.—*Philadelphia North American and United States Gazette.*

TOO OFTEN A COLD is considered a very ordinary trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected, until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal Pulmonary Disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent Cough or Cold should never be trifled with, but on the contrary taken care of from its incipiency, promptly make use of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious and sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the Bronchial and Pulmonary organs. Sold by all Druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the early attention of the trade to the large and attractive sale of Boots and Shoes, to be sold by catalogue, for cash, on Monday morning, March 1, at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS possess the most superb action, with unusual purity of tone, which is one of lovely softness and great brilliancy. The agents, No. 927 Chesnut street, exhibit thirty-four premiums over all others.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, Boston, has been newly fitted and furnished throughout. The reputation of the senior partner has been too well established by a long test of years to need further endorsement from us.

SHAFER, the Champion Pantaloon Cutter of the State, is to be found at CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s, No 824 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

THE TIME HAS COME

For.....Spring	Overcoats.
For.....Spring	Overcoats.
For.....Spring	Overcoats.
For.....Spring	Overcoats.
For.....Spring	Overcoats.
For.....Spring	Overcoats.
For.....Spring	Overcoats.

We have them for $6·50.
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All prices up to $825.
All prices up to $825.
All prices up to $825.
All prices up to $825.
All prices up to $825.
All prices up to $825.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

LEVERING—CARPENTER.—On February 24, 1869, at the residence of the bride's father, Centreville, Del., by the Rev. D. W. Moore, WILLIAM A. LEVERING, of Philadelphia, to PHENIE, daughter of James I. Carpenter.

DIED.

ARCHER.—On the 24th instant, of congestion of the lungs, Captain MARK S. ARCHER, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Camden Lodge, No. 15, A. F. and A. M.; Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 29, I. O. of O. F.; Camden Encampment, Lodge, No. 29, I. O. of O. F.; Camden Encampment, No. 12 William H. Adams Masonic Relief Association of Philadelphia, and the Employees of Baird & Lovett's Canal Line, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 222 Mickle street, Camden N. J., on Sunday, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ALWY.—On the 27th instant, in the 35th year of her age, SARAH HELEN, daughter of William and Elizabeth Alwy, of New Bedford, Mass.

BALDWIN.—Suddenly, on the 24th instant, of congestion of the lungs, WILLIE E., only son of William and Sarah A. Baldwin, aged 7 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, S. E. corner of Twelfth and Master streets, on Sunday afternoon the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

DICKANSHEETS.—On the 23d instant, ELIZABETH DICKANSHEETS, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Vandersilice, No. 122 Poplar street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to St. John's M. E. Church Vault, Third, below George street.

HOPPER.—Saturday, February 27, of scarlet fever, FREDERIC SAASTRAUB, only son of Alfred and Elizabeth Hopper.

LEWIS.—On the 27th instant, after a short illness, EDWARD LAFITTE, infant son of E. Edward and Emma L. Lewis.

SINER.—On the 24th instant, THOMAS, son of Henry and Ann Siner, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 926 Leithgow street, below George, on Sunday afternoon, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock.

TYSON.—February 27, LIZZIE TYSON MALONE, wife of Cornelius Tyson, aged 28 years.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

LIFE INSURANCE.

AGENTS WANTED IN Philadelphia

BY THE **AMERICAN** LIFE INSURANCE CO. Of Philadelphia, S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Better terms NOWHERE offered.

Address or call at Company's Office, 1 to 3 P. M.

CALVIN B. McLEAN,
6 10 Manager of City Agency

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS FOR LIFE INSURANCE,

AND ALL PERSONS CONTEMPLATING INSURANCE, WILL DO WELL TO SEE

Mr. H. G. WILSON, at the Office of the

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT Street,

1 16 stuth tf PHILADELPHIA.

NEW MUSIC.

HITCHCOCK'S HALF DIME MUSIC, printed on heavy Music Paper, 4 pages; colored titles, music and words. Price 5 cents each; the whole 40 mailed for $2.00.

NOW READY;

Nos. 1. CAPTAIN JINKS.
2. WON'T YOU TELL ME WHY, ROBIN?
3. WE'D BETTER BIDE A WEE.
4. BLUE EYES.
5. NOT FOR JOSEPH.
6. GOOD-BYE SWEETHEART. GOOD-BYE.
7. I REALLY DON'T THINK I SHALL MARRY.
8. PRAISE OF TEARS.
9. CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE.
10. SKATING-RINK POLKA.
11. GENEVIEVE WALTZ.
12. COME HITHER, MY BABY, MY DARLING.
13. THE DANISH BOY'S WHISTLE.
14. LITTLE MAGGIE MAY.
15. MAGGIE'S SECRET.
16. HIS LOVE SHINES OVER ALL. Sacred Song.
17. THE OLD COTTAGE CLOCK.
18. SILVER CHIMES.
19. THE ROSE OF ERIN.
20. ARM-IN-ARM. Polka Mazourka.
21. SHE MIGHT NOT SUIT YOUR FANCY.
22. RIDING DOWN BROADWAY.
23. WALTZING DOWN AT LONG BRANCH.
24. STILL I LOVE THEE.
25. THE PASSING BELL.
26. TAKE BACK THE HEART.
27. SEE, THE CONQUERING HERO COMES.
28. THERE'S A CHARM IN SPRING.
29. UP IN A BALLOON.
30. OLYMPIC SCHOTTISCH.
31. IXION GALOP.
32. BEAUTIFUL BELLS.
33. LIGHT OF THE WORLD. Sacred Song.
34. THE LIFE BOAT.
35. THE ROSY WREATH.
36. I WILL NOT ASK TO PRESS THAT CHEEK.
37. SUSAN'S STORY.
38. POWER OF LOVE. Instl.
39. FLYING TRAPEZE.
40. BELLES OF BROADWAY.

The above can be obtained at the Music, Book, and Periodical Stores, or by inclosing the price, 5 cents each, to the Publisher. Other choice selections will rapidly follow. Agents wanted

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK,
1t No. 98 SPRING Street, New York.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Fresh lots imported by every steamer, viz.: Partagas; Cabanas; Cabargas; Comerciante; Murias; Upmann; Ramilleter; Espanola; Figaro, etc., comprising a splendid assortment of sizes, offered at low prices.

Also, continue manufacturing the cigars so well and favorably known under our copyrighted, standard brands of

"MARIANA RITA." "FRA DIAVOLO."
"FLEUR DE LYS." "LOUIS D'OR."

Great variety of sizes; good quality at low cost.

Call and examine or send for samples.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS,
2 27 tfrp No. 229 S. FRONT STREET.

WATCHES.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers and Importers,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

2 1 mwsfrp *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH St.*

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,
rp NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

PRINCE EDWARD OATS.

An invoice of these renowned Oats, weighing 40 pounds to the bushel, has been imported by the subscribers expressly for Seed, with the hope of improving our stock. They are offered at $5 per sack of two bushels, weighing 80 pounds net; no charge for sack or porterage.

DAVID LANDRETH & SON,
2 24 4t Nos. 21 and 23 S. SIXTH Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 1 29 3m

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs. $3 25 per dozen. Satisfaction guaranteed. 304 S. 3d St. [1 2] 3m

DRY GOODS.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Take pleasure in offering to the public a partial list of their largely increased stock of Irish, Scotch, and Barnsley Linen.

SHEETING AND PILLOW LINENS.

Richardson, Sons & Owden's Linens.
Prime Golden Flax Linens.
Butcher's Extra Heavy and Wide Linens.

RUSSIA SHEETINGS.

Half Bleached and Bleached Huck Towelings.
German Roll and Glass Toweling.
Russia, Scotch, and Domestic Crashes.
18, 10, 22 24 and 30-inch Russia Diaper.
27 and 36 inch Bird-eye.
Stair and Crumb Linens.
Shirt Fronts, our own make, made from Richardson, Sons & Owden's Linens.
Window Shadings, all widths, in Buff, Green and White.
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 Table Linens, good designs, and warranted pure linen.
100 designs in Napkins, from $1 per dozen up.
Doylies from 80 cents per dozen up.
French Dimities for spreads.
Jacquard Linen for furniture covering.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Our assortment is now complete, and stock larger than ever before, consisting in part of

Plain Nainsooks,	Tucked Muslins,
Nainsook Checks,	Shirred Muslins,
Plaid Muslins,	French Muslin,
Swiss Mull,	Figured Piques,
Soft Cambrics,	Plaid Piques.
Plaid Swiss,	

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS HOUSE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

Will open on Monday Morning.

10,000 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, bought for cash at less than importer's prices.
Dimity Bands, Registered Edgings.
Magic Rufflings, Coventry Rufflings, Sandringham Ruffings. Tape Trimming, etc. etc.
3000 yards White Pique, 37½c. a yard. Same goods as are selling at 45 and 50 cents a yard.
Corded Piques, 38, 50, 62½, 85, and 88c. a yard.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!!

Satin Plaid Nainsook. Stripe Nainsooks.
Plain and Stripe Swiss Muslins.
Plaid Organdies. Plain Organdies.
Shirred Muslins. Victoria Lawns.
Soft-finish Cambrics, 25 30, 33, 37½, 40, 45, 50.
Nainsooks, fine qualities, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 50, 56, 62½ cents
Swiss Muslins, from 12½ cents up to 75c. a yard
White Tarlatans, 25 cents up to 75 cents a yard.
Marseilles Honey Comb and Lancaster Quilts.
Bargains in Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., very cheap.
Children's Painted Border Hdkfs., 12½ cents.
Gents' Suspenders; a job lot; very cheap.
Shirt Fronts, made to order expressly for our own sales, and very cheap.
Job lot of Shirt Fronts all linen, 25c. apiece.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Gents' Regular-made Half-hose 25 cents.
Gents' Super Stout Half-hose, 31 cents.
Gents' Real English Super Stout Half-hose 37½c.
Ladies' Full Regular-made Hose, 33c. per pair.
Ladies' Hose, extra length, double soles, full regular made, 40c. per pair, worth 63½ cents.
Children's English Hose, extra lengths.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—Just received a large lot of Ladies' Paper Collars and Cuffs, new styles and designs, at less than manufacturers' prices. 2 6 swtf

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!

UP TOWN—LIGHT EXPENSES!!

OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

SPECIALTIES JUST OPENED.

Rich Black Silks,
Superb Silk Poplins,
Spring Delaines and Calicoes,
Cassimeres, Table Linens, Napkins, Etc.

Ladies can ride to our door from any part of the city, and we assure them it will more than compensate them in one visit and purchase.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

OPENED THIS WEEK—NEW!!!

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET,

Have a capital large, fresh, clean stock, at such low prices as makes almost everything a bargain.

Among this week's purchases that are PARTICULARLY CHEAP they enumerate—

ONE BALE 7-4 LOOM TABLE LINEN, 60, WORTH 75c.
TWO BALES 7-8 WHITE WOOL FLANNELS, 31 AND 37½c.
ONE CASE 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLIN, GOOD, FOR 12½c.
ONE BALE HEAVY RUSSIA CRASH, 12½c.
ONE CASE MARSEILLES QUILTS, $4·50 to $14.
HALF CASE WHITE PIQUE, 37½c.
HALF CASE BLACK ALPACA, EXTRA, AT 50c.
FOUR PIECES BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILK, $3 TO $2·50.
11-4 REAL BARNSLEY SHEETINGS, $1 75.
WEST POINT CADET CLOTHS.
53 PIECES SPRING CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. 1 7 fam

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRENCH PEAS AND MUSHROOMS.

THE FINEST SMALL TENDER FRENCH PEAS
MUSHROOMS AND TRUFFLES.

ALSO,

OUR VERY FINE OLIVE OIL, MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
tuths PHILADELPHIA.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

HOVER'S PATENT Combination Sofa Bed

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,
Owner and Sole Manufacturer,
1 26 tuthsstm No. 730 South SECOND Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

2 17 PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Desirable Small Farm, 16¼ acres, Oakland road, Upper Ian township, Chester county, Pa., ¼ mile of Lionville, 2½ miles of Oakland station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and 4 miles from Downingtown. On Tuesday, March 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that desirable small farm, comprising 16 acres 31 perches, situate on the Oakland road (a stage road from West Chester to Reading), less than one quarter of a mile of the village of Lionville, and 2½ miles of Oakland station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 2¼ miles of the Covington station, on the Chester Valley Railroad. The improvements are a genteel 2½-story stone house, frame barn, stone stable high, with wagon-house, stone springhouse with excellent water, stone workshop, and other outbuildings; vegetable garden, apple orchard, and abundance of fruit and shade trees. The crops in the ground, including 3 acres of wheat, are included in the sale.

Persons wishing to view the place will take either road; the stage meets the 8 o'clock train at Oakland, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning. Will be shown by the owner and occupant, Mrs. Anna R. Thorn. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 27 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' Sale—Very Valuable Business Stand. Three-story Brick Store, No. 9 N. Fourth street, above Market street, 24 feet 2 inches front. On Tuesday, March 2, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz:—

No. 1. All that valuable three-story pressbrick front store and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Fourth street, north of Market street, No. 9; containing in front 24 feet 2 inches, and extending in depth 21 feet 3 inches, together with the use and privilege of a 4 feet wide alley. It is well and substantially built; has gas, water, French-plate glass bulk windows, etc.

Terms—$6000 may remain on mortgage.

Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.

No. 2. Lot, Vanhorn street, Sixteenth ward. A lot of ground situate on the southerly side of Vanhorn street, between Sophia and Sites streets, Sixteenth Ward; containing in front on Vanhorn street 40 feet, and extending in depth about 85 feet, more or less.

Clear of all incumbrance

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 27 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Two-story Frame Store and Dwelling, No. 611 S. Third street, below South street. On Tuesday, March 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story frame store and lot of ground situate on the east side of Third street, below South street, No. 611; containing in front on Third street 17 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet.

Subject to a yearly ground rent of $15 67.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 27 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

MARCH 1, 1869.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

IN OPENING

THEIR NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

IN

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE BROAD,

DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING DISPOSITION OF THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS OF THEIR BUSINESS.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

This embraces not only the choicest productions of Lyons in the way of Novelties, but every article for service from the best quality and make of BEST SILKS to the most moderate priced that can be relied upon and recommended.

MANTILLA DEPARTMENT

Will comprise all the Novelties of Paris as they appear in that Emporium of Style and Fashion. Here also will be found goods to suit the most moderate ideas.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

This Department will be in charge of most competent persons, and with our facilities for manufacturing, and our intimate connections in Paris, we hope to make it an entire success. Promptitude and attention will be given to orders.

SHAWL DEPAETMENT

Will be found replete with all the desirable styles of this article. We shall offer at our opening the most elegant lot of INDIA SHAWLS yet offered in this city.

DRESS GOODS.

Every article used for Dresses, whether of French, English or German production, will be represented on the shelves of this Department. Also the best makes of American manufacture. It will be our aim to present for sale every style and quality, so to suit every taste and need.

LINGERIE.

This Department is intended to supply every article of Ladies' and Misses' Underwear. Also, Infants' and Children's Dresses, Wedding Outfits, etc. etc. A supply will always be found on hand, and orders will be taken for special wants.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

We have increased this Department in scope, and are prepared to supply all demands, from the most moderate priced to the finest article made, in every size and in all varieties.

LACE AND EMBROIDERIES

Will contain every Novelty of the seasons as they occur, including Collars, Barbes, Handkerchiefs, Point and Brussels, Chemisettes, Sleeves, and a host of small articles too numerous to detail.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

A full stock of Linens, Linen Sheetings, Table Damasks, Napkins, etc., of the most tried and approved manufactures, of Irish and French make, will always be found, together with all the requisite material for starting housekeeping, and also for replenishing.

N. B.—HOMER, COLLADAY & CO. wish emphatically to state that they intend to show at all times the Best Assorted Stock of Goods, but they are determined to sell them at as low prices as any house in this country. 2 27 6t

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1.000,000

BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA,

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK,	E. A. ROLLINS,
JAY COOKE,	HENRY D. COOKE,
JOHN W. ELLIS,	WM. E. CHANDLER,
W. G. MOORHEAD,	JOHN D. DEFREES,
GEORGE F. TYLER,	EDWARD DODGE,
J. HINCKLEY CLARK,	H. C. FAHNESTOCK.

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JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
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EMERSON W. PETT, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
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D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

Hon. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females.
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

[8 8 wsrp

COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,

LEHIGH COAL,

Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.

Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,

Below Girard Avenue. [1 30 tf&13

Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

INSURANCE.

ECONOMICAL MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF RHODE ISLAND.

S. S. BUCKLIN, President. C. G. McKNIGHT, Vice-President.
W. Y. POTTER, Secretary.
Hon. ELIZUR WRIGHT, Actuary.

Assets January 1, 1869.....$500,886·18
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities.....$182

The Economical is the Most Liberal Insurance Company in the Country.

Its Rates of Premium are Lower than Other Mutual Companies.

It Pays no Percentage to Directors.

All Policies are Non-Forfeitable from the First Payment.

No Policy Holder Can be Assessed for any Loss or Deficiency.

Its Rapid and Healthy Growth is Convincing Proof of the Confidence Reposed by the Public in its Soundness, Integrity and Liberality.

For full particulars call at the

OFFICE,
ROOMS 26 and 27,
No. 430 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

FRANCIS S. BELDEN,
2 25 thsfrp GENERAL AGENT.

EARLES' GALLERIES,

No. 816 CHESNUT Street.

LOOKING GLASSES,
OIL PAINTINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
FINE ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
12 31 thstu4my No. 816 CHESNUT Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 1 29 3m

BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCXII.

MORE ORNAMENTAL THAN USEFUL.

Frank—"You're surely not going out this weather?"

Dear Little Wife—"Why not, Frank? I've got my beautiful new waterproof and umbrella."

Frank—"Well, you'll ruin 'em, that's all!"

"Peter, what are you doing to that boy?" said a schoolmaster. "He wanted to know if you take ten from seventeen how many will remain, so I took ten of his apples to show him, and now he wants I should give them back." "Well, why don't you do it, then?" "Coz, sir, he would then forget how many is left."

OUR "STAR" PORTRAIT GALLERY.

1—M. Anjac as "Barbe Bleue."

He is not called "Barbe Bleue" because he is generally "blue" in spirits; he having seven wives, of course has no time to be blue. He is not called "Barbe" because he patronizes the Barber; 'tis just the opposite: he avoids the barber, and cultivates a flowing beard, but is called "Barbe Bleue" because that's his name.

2—Mrs. Scott-Siddons as "Rosalind."

She is not called "Rosalind" because she is any relation to Jenny Lind, or any other member of the Lind family. The reason for calling her this is, because it is more apt to be "As You Like It."

3—Mrs. John Drew as "Viola."

She is called "Viola," not because she plays a *Viola* in, but because it would be a Viola-tion of the text to call her anything else.

4—Mr. R. Craig as "Powhatan."

This gentlemen is called Powha Tan on account of his complexion being so Tan-ned, Powha being his injun name. He was originally called Powha *the Tanned*, but eventually he and his name, by intermixture with the white race, became corrupted, by which he got a bad name.

5—Mr. Barton Hill as "Captain John Smith."

He was both instrumental and vocal in settling Virginia, and had it not been for Pocahontas, Powhatan would have been instrumental in settling him. The Smith family from that day have had up-*Hill* work to maintain their name in the community, particularly the "Johns," as the pages of any well-conducted city directory will show.

HORRIBLE CUSTOM.—We have been credibly informed that during the season a large number of persons have been observed picking up flesh at the sea-side. Surely the authorities, including the coroners, ought to make some inquiries about so horrifying a habit.

A German wrote an obituary on the death of his wife, of which the following is a copy:—"If mine wife had lived until next Friday she would have been dead shust two weeks. Nothing is possible with the Almighty. As de tree falls so must it stand."

The following announcement lately appeared in a paper:—"Edward Eden, painter, is requested to communicate with his brother when he will hear of something to his advantage—his wife is dead."

The Marquis de F—— is the duellist of France. He is so fond of fighting that, having dreamed the other night that the Duke de —— had trod on his toes, he sent him a challenge the very next morning.

"Is that marble?" inquired a gentleman, pointing to a bust of Kentucky's great statesman, the other day, in a store.

"No, sir, that's Clay," promptly replied the dealer.

A witty saying was that of the French noble man who, on being rallied by the king on growing old, and asked where he would like to be buried, answered, "At your feet, sire."

A locomotive on a Western railroad has been adorned with the title "I still live." That is more than many of the passengers can say at the end of the journey.

Said a very old man:—"Some folks always complain about the weather, but I am very thankful when I wake up in the morning to find any weather at all."

Lord Chesterfield once remarked that even Adam, the first man, knew the value of politeness, and allowed Eve to have the first bite of the apple.

"Mamma," said a promising youth of four or five summers, "if all people are made of dust, ain't colored men made of coal-dust?"

Bald headed men take a joke more easily, because they are not at the trouble of "getting it through their hair."

Why is the pen mightier than the sword?—Because it can draw money, while the other only draws blood.

A child, wanting to describe a snake, said it was "a thing all tail—clear up to the head!"

Young men anxious to get rid of their wild oats will do well to get a sewing-machine.

TENEMENT THAT IS NOT OCCUPIED HALF THE TIME—The room for improvement.

THE SONG AN ESCAPED CONVICT WOULD SING—"The last link is broken."

MOTTO FOR A FASHIONABLE YOUNG LADY—"Never too late to bend."

The Most Steadfast Follower of our Fortunes—Our creditors.

What makes the sunrise?—Why, the East, of course, stoopid!

ANOTHER NEW READING.—Man proposes, but woman accepts.

An Unfortunate Attachment—That of the Siamese Twins.

Of what poet does the pleurisy remind you?—Akenside.

THE CHIEF OF THE MINT AUTHORITIES—Lamb.

What tune is a great favorite?—Fortune.

A Prevalent Ism—Rheumatism.

Outward Bound—Books.

LOW PEOPLE—Dwarfs.

Dramatic Items.

—Mr. Howard Paul will shortly play "Lady Macbeth" at Drury Lane Theatre, and will double the part with "Hecate."

—*The Home Wreck*, a new drama, in rehearsal at the Surrey Theatre, is by the late Mr. J. Stirling Coyne. This play, the only posthumous work of Mr. Coyne, was not quite complete at the time of his death, and has received from his son, Mr. Denis Coyne, the necessary additions.

—A correspondence in the London *Times* concerning the originality of *School* proves Mr. Robertson to have borrowed a small portion of his plot from "Aschenbrodel," by Benedix, a play mentioned in the *Athenæum* as bearing some resemblance to Mr. Robertson's comedy. Mr. Robertson's indebtedness to the German author is not great, but such as it is it ought to have been acknowledged, and should not have been left to be detected by the ingenuity of critics or the recollection of those who had seen the earlier work. Whence comes the modern dramatist's strange reluctance to be perfectly candid concerning the sources from which his plot is drawn?

—All who read the Lord Chamberlain's recent circular to the managers of theatres may not know whence his power as licenser of plays is obtained. By custom the Lord Chamberlain has for a long period had the power of prohibiting plays "offensive to public morals or obnoxious to public policy." But until 1737 his jurisdiction had never been declared or defined by positive law. On Friday, the 28th of May, 1737, a bill was brought into the House of Commons to explain and amend so much of an act made in the twelfth year of the reign of Queen Anne, entitled "An act for reducing the laws relating to rogues, vagabonds, sturdy beggars, and vagrants, into one act of Parliament: and for the more effectual punishing of such rogues, vagabonds, sturdy beggars, and vagrants, and sending them whither they ought to be sent, as relates to common players of interludes." This act, which was intended to protect Sir R. Walpole from the satire of Fielding, though it met with great opposition, was hurried through both houses, and received the royal assent on the 21st of June following. Lord Chesterfield's speech in opposition is one of his happiest efforts. He stigmatized the measure as an attack upon property. "Wit," my lords, he said, with grave and polished irony, "is a sort of property. It is the property of those that have it, and too often the only property they have to depend on. It is indeed but a precarious dependence. Thank God, we, my lords, have a dependance of another kind! We have a much less precarious support, and therefore cannot feel the inconveniences of the bill now before us; but it is our duty to encourage wit, whosoever's property it may be. . . . I must own I cannot easily agree to the laying of a tax upon wit, but by this bill it is to be heavily taxed—it is to be excised; for if this bill passes, it cannot be retailed in a proper way without a permit; and the Lord Chamberlain is to have the honor of being chief gauger, supervisor, commissioner, judge and jury." See "Life of Fielding," by F. Lawrence, and "Lord Chesterfield's Works," edited by Lord Mahon.

Musical Items.

—Madame Lucca, whose death was vaguely rumored some weeks ago, is reported to be fast recovering. She is soon to reappear at the Berlin Opera.

—Rossini's *petite messe*, known by the name of the Count Pillet Will, at whose house it was first given, has been bought by M. Strakosch, who intends to have it performed simultaneously in the chief cities of Europe. We are at a loss to conceive what purpose is to be served by the carrying out of this original idea.

—*Don Juan*, one of M. Carvalho's restorations, has been revived by his successor at the Theatre Lyrique; but Mozart's opera is now indifferently supported. Madlle Orgeni has appeared in *La Traviata*; but her nervousness was so great on the night of her *debut* that she was unable to do herself justice.

—It is said that the Pope has commissioned the Abbe Liszt to prepare a scheme for rescuing sacred music from the state of degradation into which it has fallen in Italy. It seems that Pius the Ninth would like to be the Pius the Fourth of the nineteenth century. We fear that Liszt will not prove to be its Palestrina.

—A visit paid by Dr. Sterndale Bennett to Sheffield, his native town, has been made the occasion for a graceful and appropriate compliment. He was invited by an amateur society to a concert in which his own compositions, comprising "The Woman of Samaria," the F minor Concerto, and the "Naiades" overture, were alone performed. There is a touch of German sentiment about this which was scarcely to be expected in the home of hardware.

—The death is announced at St. Petersburg of Alexander Dagomitsky, a native composer, known by the operas *Russalka* and *Esmeralda*. He has also left an incomplete *Don Juan*, founded, like *Russalka*, on a dramatic sketch by Pushkin, the *Russian Byron*. He was buried in the cemetery of the Newsky Kloster, near the grave of Glinka: and at the funeral service, celebrated in the St. Simeon Church, the Imperial choir sang impressive selections from Bortniansky's works. Even in Russia a composer is lowered into the tomb to the strains of national music.

Voltaire's Death-bed.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A new document has just been published at Paris, bearing on one of the most contested subjects in literary history—the death of Voltaire. In the *Journal des Débats* of Saturday last, M. H. Taine, the author of the "Histoire de la Littérature Anglaise," has given to the world a new and contemporary account of the death of the great Frenchman. This account was forwarded to M. Taine by Mr. Schuyler, the American Consul at Moscow, who discovered it among the Russian archives. It was originally sent by Prince Ivan Bariantinsky, the Russian ambassador at Paris at the time of Voltaire's death; to the Empress Catharine II. The Ambassador says, "Knowing that your Imperial Majesty takes a deep interest in all that concerns this great man, I have prepared for your Majesty the following account of the death of Voltaire, by one of my friends who was well acquainted with all the details." The narative is not signed; from internal evidence M. Taine judges it to have been written by a doctor. "At all events," he says, "it is perfectly authentic and of great interest." The whole account is a long one, and fills more than three columns of the *Débats*, and we can only give here a few extracts which appear to throw a new light on the circumstances attending Voltaire's death.

We omit the first part of the despatch, in which the writer states what was already known, viz: that Voltaire hastened his death by an overdose of opium which he took to alleviate the violent pains brought on by his abuse of coffee. The most important part of the new account is that of relating the last moments of Voltaire, and the difficulties with which his burial was attended. Voltaire, as we know already, had, at the desire of his relatives, who were anxious that he should have a Christian burial, confessed himself and made a sort of recantation, said to have been in the following terms by the Russian despatch:—"I, the undersigned, certify and protest that I die in the Catholic, Roman, and Apostolical Church. It has happened that I have caused scandal, by my works, to the Church and to religion, I ask God's pardon for it, hoping that in His goodness he will vouchsafe to pardon my faults." Nothing could well be more vague; there is no word of belief, nor even a denial of his errors, and it is no wonder the priests were but half satisfied. On Saturday, the 30th of May, 1778, all hope of his recovery being abandoned, Voltaire's nephew, the Abbé Mignot, sent for the curé of Saint Sulpice (the parish in which Voltaire lay dying) and for the Abbé Gautier, to whom the aforesaid confession had been made two months before. We continue in the words of the new account:—

These two priests came to M. de Voltaire's house; he was then in a state of languor, exhaustion, and stupor quite frightful. He was, too, extremely weak from pain and from the want of nourishment, his stomach being no longer able to retain any food. When the two priests entered M. de Voltaire's chamber, they found there M.—— and M.—— both of them friends of M. de Voltaire. The gentlemen asked the cure if their presence would be objectionable (*de trop*) at so sad a time. The cure replied no. Then the arrival of the cure was announced to M. de Voltaire. The first time he appeared not to have heard. On being told a second time, he replied, "Tell him I respect him," and he passed his arm round the cure, to mark his attachment. Then the cure came nearer to the bed, and, after having spoken of God, of death, and of the sick man's approaching end, he asked in a pretty loud voice (*d'une voix assez haute*), "Monsieur, do you recognize the divinity of Jesus Christ?" Thereupon M. de Voltaire seemed to collect all his strength, made an effort to sit up, quitted brusquely the cure, whom he had held almost in his embrace, and using the same arm which he had thrown round the cure's neck, he made a gesture of anger, and, appearing to repulse the fanatical (?) priest, he said, in a strong, marked voice, "Let me die in peace," and at once turned his back on the cure. The latter, turning to those present, said with a readiness which no one would have expected from one whose head was so strangely troubled by superstition (?) (*qu'il n'a pas sa tete*)." He asked for pen and paper and wrote a permission to carry the *body* of M. de Voltaire wherever it might be desired, and in the same writing declared that he "abandoned" it. (M. Taine explains in a note that he meant to deprive it of all rights of Christian burial). The Abbe Gantier, the confessor of M. de Voltaire, signed a sort of certificate of confession, and the two priests retired. This took place between six and seven in the evening. Soon after M. de Voltaire called for one of his old servants, took him by the hand, and wished him good-by, and added, in a very distinct voice, "Take care of Maria;" (he was accustomed to call Madame Denys, his niece, by this name). These were the last words he uttered. He died the same night at a quarter to eleven o'clock, amidst the tears and extreme regrets of all his friends.

His body, after being embalmed, was carried to the abbey of Cellieres, of which M. Mignot, his nephew, was then abbot. The body, when laid in the grave, was covered with two feet of quicklime. This is narrated by the Russian despatch on the evidence of an eye-witness, who happened to be at Cellieres at the time of the burial. The writer of the despatch concludes by saying, "You may rely on the accuracy of these facts; I have them from M——, an intimate friend of M. de Voltaire, who did not quit him for an instant throughout his illness. I owe also several particulars to my friend M——, who saw M. de Voltaire three or four times a day, and took care to have accurate information of all that happened during this sad time."

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Trust Estate of Mrs. CHRISTIAN GLENDENNING.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of HUGH ELLIOTT, Trustee, as filed by William Elliott, his Executor, and of the said William Elliott, Executor of Hugh Elliott, deceased Trustee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 1, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

J. COOKE LONGSTRETH,

2 18thstu5t Auditor

ESTATE OF MARGARET TURNBULL, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration, *cum testamento annexo*, upon the estate of MARGARET TURNBULL deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same present them without delay to

THOMAS M. DRYSDALE, M. D., Adm'r,

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15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company. 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam. Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value,	$1,130,325 25
	Cost, $1,093,604 25.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
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Capital Stock		$200,000 00
Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash		200,000 00
SECOND.		
The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company		$158,000 00
Cash on hand		267 22
Cash in Banks		21,560 25
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission		8,308 03
Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which less than one year's interest due and owing		
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year		
Amount of stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value. Bank Stocks:— Par Value. $50 Market Value. $56		38,600 00
Interest on investments due and unpaid		none
Accrued interest not yet due		2,890 00
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value:—		
Rents	$2,625	
Water Rents and furniture	1,500	
City of Providence Bonds	100,000	
U. S. Bonds, 50,000	54 475	
Missouri Bonds	9,200	
		167,700 00
THIRD.		
Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due		600 00
Amount of losses reported to the Company, but not acted upon		13,449 78
Amount of losses resisted by the Co		2,300 00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid		529 00
Amount of do. declared and not due		13,500 00
Amount of all other claims against the Com'y contested or otherwise—about		1,000 00
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks		73,507 80
FOURTH.		
Amount of Cash Premiums received		155,349 54
Amount of Premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums		
Amount of Premiums earned		172 205 70
Interest received from investments		12,031
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources—Rents		10,500 00
FIFTH.		
Amount of Losses paid during the year		89,127 06
Amount paid and owing for Reinsurance Premiums		1,555 41
Amount of Return Premiums, whether paid or unpaid		11,108 19
Amount of dividends declared during year		18,750 00
Amount of dividends paid		11,993 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company		25,176 83
Amount of Losses due and unpaid		none
Amount of taxes paid by Company		12,192 11
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures		6,371 02
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share		
Par Value. $32	Market Value. $42	

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George H. Stuart,	Thos. H Montgomery,
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This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6 j

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

HOWELL & BROS.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

PAPER HANGINGS,

REMOVED TO

Nos. 3 and 5 DECATUR Street,

BELOW MARKET,

2 22 tf Between Sixth and Seventh streets.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

No. 251 South THIRD Street,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA,

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18 j

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once command itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 16j

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Slow-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 259 N. SECOND Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED TO No. 184 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

Death.

A visitor, in carelessly looking through a Testament which he found lying on my work-table, came across a little record I had entered there of myself—birth, baptism, and marriage. Seeing him interested, I remarked, "There is room left for another entry, which I will not make, but must leave for some other hand—do you know what it is?" He looked at me as if hesitating to answer. "It is 'died,'" I said. "I was about to say that, but did not like to," he replied. Said I, "The subject of death is not a forbidden one in my family. I talk of it often to my children as an event which must be expected to take place at some time, and may take place soon. I think we cannot be too familiar with the subject, and I know from experience that, properly treated, it does not lead one to morbid gloom. I talk often of the time when I shall not be here, of the necessity of being prepared for death, and I have been rewarded greatly in seeing my little children composed and fearless, even when threatened with its seeming near approach—when suffering from dangerous illness. I have been greatly assisted by 1st Corinthians xv, which I have, in my feeble way, endeavored to explain to the little ones. After all, if our lives have been spent in striving to do God's will, we will not be terrified at death, come when he may."

The Poor Blind Man.

There is a poor blind man in London, who loves his Saviour very much, and he is very anxious to do all he can to win others to love Him. So he gets out into some of the crowded byways and alleys of this great city, and reads aloud from his Bible, with its raised letters. Many crowd around him to listen, and he always carries with him a supply of Bibles and Testaments for sale. In this way he goes from place to place, and has sold a large number of copies of God's blessed book. Last Good Friday he went into the country and began to read aloud. Some little girls came around him. One of them listened most attentively. Her companions urged her to come away; but she said, "No; I like this." They tried to persuade her to buy some oranges at a stall close by; but she said, "No; I like this reading much better than oranges." When the man had finished reading, she bought a little copy of one of the Gospels for herself, and also one for each of her companions.

Now, why do you think I told you this? I think this little girl teaches us all a lesson. She said, "I like this better than oranges;" but she did not stop there. She proved that she really meant what she said by what she did. We may *say* we love Jesus; but do we love him better than our own pleasures? If we do, let us *prove* it by thinking at once, "What can I *do* for him? What can I do to spread the knowledge of him and his name?"
—*English Magazine.*

CATHOLIC.

—Archbishop McCloskey lately confirmed 130 of the inmates of the almshouse and hospitals of Blackwell's Island.

—The only daughter of the Czar of Russia is to marry the King of Bavaria, and will leave the Catholic for the Greek Church. This will be the first instance in the Russian Imperial family of such an exchange of faith.

—Religious papers are giving currency to the absurd story that the Society for the Propagation of the Roman Catholic Faith, whose headquarters are in New York, received last year $1,000,000, of which $300,000 was from subscriptions of one cent per week.—*Independent.*

—The Catholics, under the direction of Bishop Dubuis, have recently commenced the erection in our city of a charity hospital. It is to be one hundred and twenty-eight feet long, thirty-four feet wide and two stories high. The intention is to have it completed in three months from this time, as it is now very much needed. It is to be situated next to the Catholic priest's house, near the San Pedro.—*San Antonio (Texas) Herald.*

—The feast of St. Agnes was celebrated in Rome, on January 21, with great devotion. The crypt where she was confined, in the Lorum Agonale, now Piazza Navona, was opened to the faithful, and was filled from first vespers on January 20 by a crowd of the faithful. Two lambs destined to furnish the Pope's table at Easter, and of whose wool are made the Pallia given to the Legates, were blessed at high mass at the Basilica of St. Agnese Fuori le Mure, where the young virgin martyr won her crown. On the 18th the horns were blessed at the Esquiline, being the feast of St. Anthony, the abbott by the superior of the convent bearing that name.

—On Sunday, February 14, in the Chapel of the Ursuline Convent, Brown county, Ohio, Miss Catharine Murphy, in religion Sister M. Louisa, a native of Ireland, and Miss Marie Portail, a native of France, made their vows at Mass, and received the black veil. In the afternoon of the same day, the Right Rev. Bishop of Louisville gave the white veil to Miss Libby M'Mahon of Illinois, in religion, Sister Raphael, and to Miss Lucie Borgess of Cincinnati, in religion Sister Mary de Nice. The Rev. Edward Purcell preached. The ceremony, as usual at this institution, was conducted in the most graceful style, and the music was exquisite.

—We have learned, with much gratification, that the Most Rev. Archbishop has succeeded in carrying out an arrangement by which the Catholics of Upper Marlboro', Prince George's county, will have the benefit of resident clergymen, an advantage of which they have been so long deprived through the want of clergymen. The Rev. Dominican Fathers have for several years past attended this mission from Washington, with much zeal and efficiency, thereby meriting the gratitude and receiving the thanks of the many and respectable Catholics of this portion of the archdiocese, comprising the three congregations of St. Mary's, Upper Marlboro', the Most Holy Rosary, and St. Ignatius', near Alexandria. The venerable and Very Rev. N. D. Young, O. S. D., in particular, may be regarded as the second founder of this mission, he having devoted himself with so much zeal and energy to its development, and having succeeded in enlarging its boundaries and increasing its religious facilities, by erecting or causing to be erected the new Church of the Most Holy Rosary, adjoining which a building for a pastoral residence was designed and commenced, though it was not completed.—*Baltimore Mirror.*

BAPTIST.

—Owing to a failure in fulfilling the offers first made, the Freewill Baptist Theological School will not be moved from New Hampton to Haverhill, Mass.

—A new era is dawning upon the Baptist interests of the thriving city of Pittsburg, Pa. Of the nine churches, four are large and efficient bodies, and the others are making fair progress.

—The interest in the Fourth Church, Rev. Mr. Sage, Pastor, is also on the increase, and is of a specially encouraging character. Two converts were baptized on the 12th instant, and seven more on the 21st.

—The Bev. A. E. Anderson was recently immersed by a Baptist minister, and installed pastor of a Baptist church in Wilmington, Ohio. He had been eleven years a member and minister of the Presbyterian Church in England.

—The pastoral relation of the Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D., with the First Baptist Church of Albany, New York, has been so greatly blessed that more than one hundred additional members have been received. Most interesting meetings are yet in progress.

—During the latter part of December delegates from fifty or more African Baptist churches met in the First African Baptist Church of Montgomery, and organized the Alabama Convention of Colored Baptist Churches—the first body of the kind ever existing in the State.

—Rev. Dr. Henson, Pastor of the Memorial Church of this city, has the constant tokens of the Lord's presence. The chapel is full at every service on the Sabbath, and will soon be too small for the increasing congregation. Three were baptized last Sabbath morning.

—The work of grace is quietly and steadily progressing in several of the churches of this city. In the Second Church, of which Mr. Cathcart is the pastor, the interest is rising, and the arrows of divine truth have reached the hearts of the King's enemies, and the slain of the Lord are many. Eight were baptized last Sabbath.

—Trevor Hall, the dormitory building of the Rochester Theological Seminary, is one of the most elegant and commodious buildings of the kind in the country. It cost $15,000, of which John B. Trevor, of New York, gave $13 000 and James B. Colgate, $7000. The building is 48 by 106 feet, and contains 48 rooms—to be furnished by individuals and associations at $400 each.

—In the Broad Street Church the good work still continues; five were baptized on the evening of the 10th instant, and others are received for baptism, and several more on the 17th.

Face of Schuylkill.—Rev. I. F. Stidham, Pastor, baptized three persons last Sabbath.

Tenth Church.—Rev. J. S. Kennard, Pastor, baptized three last Sabbath.

—A correspondent sends us an extract of the last report of Deacon Thomas Webb, the colored Baptist brother who has been so successful in Christian work in the lowest of the purlieus of Cincinnati. It says:—

"On the 25th of July, 1867, I was called to attend the funeral of a little child, who died in the Lord. After it was over, I was followed out in the street by an old sister who is ninety years old. Seventy years of her life she has spent in the cause of the Lord. We talked about the conversion of Plum street; and I said to her, when leaving:—'My sister, if you will get a room for me I will come here and see what the Lord will have me to do.' And on the following Sabbath I commenced, which was the 31st day of July, 1867. From that time up to the present I have been laboring in that place, and the result is there have been 46 gathered in since that time. Now there was only one besides myself, and that was Sister Harris, and she a poor widow. I think that Scripture is fulfilled which says, 'Where two or three are assembled in my name, there will I be also in the midst of them.'"

The place spoken of above is commonly called "Hell's Half-Acre," and the "old tavern" to which we referred two weeks ago, in mentioning this effort, has been rented by Deacon Webb, and turned into a meeting-house. Services are held on Sunday, and twice during the week. Deacon Webb was born a slave in Virginia, came to Cincinnati early in life, and has been in the employ of the Etna Insurance Company for fourteen years. After his day's work is finished, he labors in the locality named. Surely there is reason for encouragement and "lay effort," when one so humble can do so much good.—*Independent.*

METHODIST.

—Bishop Simpson has appointed four colored men in Louisiana to the office of presiding elders.

—The presiding elders of New England hold a conference in Boston this week. Strange to say, it is a new thing.

—The Memphis (Tenn.) *Daily Post*, of the 10th inst., confirms the rumor previously current that the Rev. W. H. Pearne, of the Tennessee Conference, has accepted the appointment of Superintendent of Police of that city.

—It is the African Methodists, and not the Methodists of the South, the Rev. J. F. W. Ware, of Baltimore, thinks the Unitarians ought to aid. A reference to him three weeks ago has been misapprehended by some.

—New York Methodism has a home for its aged and poor members, with between seventy and eighty inmates at present. It has existed for seventeen years, has now a fine and well-located building, and costs about fifteen thousand dollars a year to run it. A scheme is now afloat to build in that city an orphans' asylum, for the benefit of orphans falling to the care of the Church.

—Bishop Simpson, on his return from the Texas Conference, preached in Dr. Newman's church in New Orleans, on the 7th instant, to a large congregation, among whom was the Governor of the State. On that occasion almost the entire indebtedness of the church, amounting to $5000, was paid off, and Dr. Newman expects to raise the rest in a few days.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—An effort is in progress to raise $50,000 to found a new paper for the New School denomination in Chicago, Illinois. A Presbyterian League for City Church Extension is also being matured in that enterprising city.

—The Rev. A. J. Leavenworth, of Petersburg, died on Friday night, the 12th inst., at his residence in Petersburg, Va. For many years he was at the head of a female seminary, which ranked very high among the schools of the country.

—The Presbyteries of the New School Church are voting on the Basis of Union. The following votes are reported lately:—The Presbytery of Geneva has approved the joint committee's Basis, but empowers the next Assembly to make any modification of the plan which our committee may suggest. The Presbytery of Ontario authorizes the next Assembly to consummate reunion on the basis of the committee's recent action, or on such terms as may be mutually satisfactory.

—A social visit was made lately by the congregation of Park Presbyterian church, Newark, N. J., to their pastor, the Rev. Prentiss De Veuve, at his residence, No. 26 Fulton street, to which he has recently removed. The time was agreeably passed in conversation and social enjoyment. The people of this church have given Mr. De Veuve a substantial evidence of their esteem in furnishing carpets, and otherwise fitting up his new house, at an expense of several hundred dollars.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The American Congregational Union stands pledged for grants voted to between fifty and sixty churches, in addition to the long list to which grants have been already paid the present year. The trustees look confidently to the pastors and churches that have not taken collections since May to come promptly to their aid with liberal contributions. Unless this is done, the good work now so happily advancing must be arrested and applications for assistance denied. Are there not individual men and women who can appreciate the privilege and honor of being the instrument of building one Christian church, which shall bless the world long after they are dead? Several persons have given $500 each, and have so reared for themselves enduring monuments. Are there not others who are ready to do the same?—*Independent.*

EPISCOPAL.

—The Rev. G. W. Brown has resigned the rectorship of St. John's church, Norristown, Pa., to take effect in March next.

—The Rev. Francis Vinton has been elected Professor of Ecclesiastical Polity and Law in the General Theological Seminary of New York city.

—The Episcopal churches of New York city reported 2496 baptisms, 1335 confirmations, 14,502 communicants, and contributions amounting to $667,828·14 for 1868.

—Last year Rev. Dr. Tyng's society (St. George's and chapels) contributed $230,133 for various purposes, while Trinity Church, St. Paul's Chapel, and St. John's Chapel, also in New York, unitedly contributed but $108,238.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
Wm. H. Moore, Samuel S. Moon, Gillies Dallett, Edwin Greble, Wm. W. Kean, Ferdinand J. Dreer, George L. Buzby, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 513 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS;
AND
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.
Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:40 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., and in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 9:10 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:55 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:40 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:4 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $53·50 each for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.
BAGGAGE.
Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7:45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.
9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.
At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.
At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 5:20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA
From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 6:25, and 8:30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:38 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10:48 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:05 P. M., 4:00 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.
Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.
The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:35 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.
At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $6 25.
At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $3.
At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:45 A. M., 3, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7:20 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:20 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.
CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Haines port, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 23, 1868.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-SIXTH and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.—
Mail Train..... 8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:40, and 9:00 P. M.
Fast Line..... 11:50 A. M.
Erie Express..... 11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 2:40 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..... 4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express..... 8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express..... 10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 12:00 Night.
Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.—
Cincinnati Express..... 3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 3:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation..., 8:30 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express..... 10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 9:10 A. M.
Fast Line..... 10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train..... 12:30 P. M.
Erie Express..... 12:20 P. M.
Day Express..... 4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 9:40 P. M.
For further information apply to
JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent, No. 232 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore at 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:25 P. M., Express, 7:25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..... 10:45 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 9:50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 11:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 10:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 6:30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven..... 7:40 P. M.
EASTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..... 10:55 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 12:55 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 6:25 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 7:50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 4:20 P. M.
Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.
For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:15 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf above Walnut street, daily.
Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware even
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3:15, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9½ P. M.
CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4¾, 5½, and 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, and 9 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 5 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Very Valuable Business Stand.—Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, known as Miller's Hotel, S. E. corner of Front and Harrison streets, Nineteenth ward. On Tuesday, March 9, 1869,

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1869.

The quarrels between landlord and lodger are interminable in this city. I had rather dine tasteless on the crust of bread than enjoy the stalled ox with a house full of people who were setting me by the ears. I had rather inhabit one of those pretty little two-story brick houses which do so abound in the suburbs of Philadelphia, and be surrounded by a small but smiling family, than abide in the brownstone gloom of a handsome mansion on Fourteenth street, with people on every floor whom I dreaded asking for board money, and who kept aloof from the notion of paying me. One of these landlord-and-tenant cases was settled, a day or two since, very satisfactorily to the latter party. It was an action for the recovery of personal property belonging to the plaintiff and alleged to be wrongfully detained by the defendant. It consisted of wearing apparel, trunks, bureau, bedstead, bedding, etc., to the value of $250. The defendant, a private boarding-house keeper, claimed that she left them as a lien for non-payment of board. The plaintiff, a Mrs. McCready, sent her husband to the boarding house keeper, Miss Selleck, and he engaged a room and board on his own personal responsibility. Upon taking possession, Mrs. McCreary brought with her this $250 worth of property to furnish her room withal. No statement of charges, however, was posted, as the law directs, on the premises let, but Miss Selleck claims that the law did not extend this regulation to the keepers of private boarding-houses. The judge's construction of the case, however, determined otherwise, and his decision was in favor of Mrs. McCready, and Miss Selleck therefore remains $250 short.

These ornaments to their sex, the editresses of the *Revolution*, have come to the conclusion that the velocipede is a big thing, and being so, that women ought to ride it. Now it is possible for the velocipede to be ridden lady fashion, in the same way as the genuine "animile," the horse, is ridden; but this does not seem to suit the Amazonian breasts of Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton. If the velocipede is to be ridden by women at all, they argue that it ought to be ridden in the manly fashion. They would stride Pegasus before attempting to guide him. In fact, it is necessary for editresses, perhaps more than for editors, to keep sensation up, particularly when circulation is going down. All their arteries draw their life from the tale the cashiers' books tell; and the printers' ink is so much blood to them, which they must take all due measures to keep in a healthfully excited condition.

This letter is to be all about the ladies, so that I need no apology for making mention of some facts about one of our most accomplished lady puff-writers, Mrs. Sarah A. Wright. Mrs. Wright, if my memory holds good, has written several tales of more or less merit. Indeed, it is not impossible she may have figured in some of the advertisements of Street & Smith's *Weekly*, that glorious and triumphant publication whose proprietors spend no one knows how many hundreds of thousands of dollars in extending their fame. Brilliant as she is as a story-writer, it is as a puff-writer that Mrs. Wright is best known to the puff-reading world. She it is who writes those original, witty, and picturesque descriptions of fashion and fashionable goods in the columns of the New York Sunday *Dispatch*—the only New York Sunday publication that is altogether weak and trashy. She has lately been bringing a suit against Mrs. Imogen Walton, whose husband, the plaintiff said, made an arrangement to pay her $25 for a certain article, or "puff," which she was to prepare. Mr. Walton denies the truth of this allegation. He made an arrangement with Mrs. Wright and paid for it, but after that came to the conclusion that paying for "puffs" was not what it was cracked up to be, and refused to enter into an arrangement for any more. His wife agreed with him, and, to use a bold but beautiful figure of speech, they both "shut down" on Mrs. Wright. The puff-authoress, wounded in her tenderest sensibilities, flew to the courts for redress; but Mr. and Mrs. Walton both being sustained in their statements by a number of their employes, a decision was given in favor of the defendant, and Mrs. Wright retired worsted from the combat.

The visitor to fashionable houses will occasionally be dismayed by the eccentricities of a phenomenon whose use and subservience in the economy of fashionable life he will not at first be able to understand. It is one of the innovations made by belles who have nothing better to think of. The phenomenon consists of a page or "buttons," of about fifteen or sixteen, whose principal duty appears to be to carry cards and notes on salvers, and regard visitors generally as invited to the house expressly to become victims of his pleasantries. The "page" is fast becoming an institution in every well-appointed establishment. The retinue of servants is considered incomplete without a Ganymede, who, so far from resembling Jove's substitute for Hebe, is generally distinguished for the two qualities of brazenness and ugliness—one of those newsboy monstrosities, with split lungs and a saw-edged throat, that run over you in your peregrinations after newspapers around City Hall Park.

ALI BABA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL

Its Operations During 1868—The Report of the Managers.

The report of the Board of Managers of the above institution has just been issued, and from it we glean the following:—

The Hospital was instituted in the month of March of the year 1851. It was opened in December of the following year, with a complete organization of competent and willing officers; and with a country mansion—the childhood's home of its donors—for hospital wards and offices. This mansion, although small in dimensions for the ultimate purpose, was at first ample, and unusually well adapted to the uncertain liabilities and the limited demands involved in its new and undeveloped life.

There were no adequate means to depend upon, even for the current expenses, but there was abundance of faith in the Almighty Ruler and Finisher of every good work.

The number of patients enjoying the benefit of treatment in its wards has gone on from 1 to a daily average of 98, and to as many as 925 in the course of the year. In the dispensary, the number of out-patients has gradually risen from the smallest beginning to as many as an average of 25 *new* cases in the day, and 7310 in the year. Beginning without property of any kind, it now possesses, free from debt, twelve acres of elevated ground well inclosed, laid out and cultivated.

In addition to the grounds and various furnished buildings, the Hospital is the owner of an invested endowment at present amounting to $165,000.

The Hospital now costs at least $34,000 in its annual expenses. It is therefore dependent for its actual support each year upon sources which must be regarded as uncertain, because they have always required an annual appeal. The managers are obliged to look to these alone, and never without anxiety, notwithstanding their confidence, based upon a success which has been hitherto sufficient to save them from embarrassment.

These sources are:—The Annual Diocesan Thanksgiving Collection, the Free-bed Annuities, the board of pay patients, and the occasional contributions by gift or bequest. During the past year, however, the expenses have exceeded the income, as nearly as can be ascertained, to the extent of about twenty-five hundred dollars.

The managers say that they are indebted also to the liberality of John Brock, Esq., on this and a previous year, for fifty tons of coal; to the Keystone Coal and Iron Company for a donation of fifty-five tons; to the Buck Mountain Coal Company for a similar gift of sixteen tons and a quarter; and for liberal arrangements as to freight in the transportation of this coal, to several railroad companies. Further acknowledgments are due to a lady of this city through Dr. H. Lenox Hodge, for seventy-two volumes of French medical works; to Dr. T. F. Betton for medical books; to a Manager for medical works and surgical instruments; to one of the attending physicians for several medical books; to several ladies, through one of the attending surgeons, for a portable hydrant or surgical dressing car; to Mr. Abraham Baker for another and more highly finished surgical dressing car (Dr. Morton's latest model); and to Mr. Charles Santee for a valuable present of bed spreads.

During the year, 925 patients have been admitted. At the date of last report, 80 were in the Hospital. The whole number treated during the year is thus 1005. 7302 patients have been treated at the Dispensary since the last report.

THE BYRNES HOMICIDE.

A Card from one of the Jury concerning the Condition of the Pistol.

We have received the following explanatory note from one of the jurymen in the Byrnes homicide case, to which we give place:—

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

My attention has been drawn to the article in your paper of yesterday, under the head of the Byrnes Homicide, and had it told the whole story I should not have deemed this reply necessary. But in justice to myself, and the rest of the jurors in this case, I would respectfully offer to you some further light on this subject. The pistol given in evidence as the one taken from the person of Samuel Holt was, as you have described, a three-barrelled revolver and a self-cocker, and was no doubt examined by the officers of the law, as well as by all legally entitled to do so. But first let us see why this jury inspected the weapon so closely. Upon first sight the jury were enabled to see that the tubes, upon which the percussion caps are placed, were, with the exception of one, apparently useless, the greater part of them being split off, and in such a manner as to almost render it impossible for a cap to remain on them unless kept in their position by the hammer, which, it can be readily seen, could only cover one, and keep in place one. The exceptional one mentioned above was also in a bad condition, it being split in the centre. Consequently this one barrel alone could be considered effective. The mutilation of these tubes led the jury to a further and more strict examination, and the barrel not revolving when the trigger was pulled, led them to examine that portion of the pistol, when the break in the connecting rod you speak of was found. The jury, not knowing what was the cause of their discovery, went immediately to the court-room for information. Not receiving any, they then surely had only their judgment to guide them, leaving, according to their instructions, all reasonable doubts for the benefit of the prisoner. This pistol might be handled by many, and all minute particulars as to tubes not specially noticed; but by men sworn to give a just verdict according to the evidence rendered, a very close scrutiny then becomes a duty, and in this case the jury did theirs. As to a fresh break, I think any worker in iron will say that a break in iron may be made, and if the parts are not exposed to dampness, the break will look fresh a long time. Let some experienced gunsmith take this pistol and inspect it, and perhaps he could throw some light on the fact that not only was the barrel or its connections broken, but two of the tubes were useless, and not fresh breaks by appearance neither. Also, let it be remembered there was evidence to prove that one of these barrels was found loaded. I only ask that you may look at this in its right light, as I have given you the plain truth of the matter, as

ONE OF THE TWELVE.

Philadelphia, February 27, 1869.

HOMŒOPATHY.

Forty-first Annual Commencement of the Homœopathic Medical College—Graduates, Etc.

At noon to-day Musical Fund Hall was crowded on the occasion of the Forty-first Annual Commencement of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. After the Trustees, Faculty, and the graduating class had entered the building, prayer was offered. This was followed by the Valedictory Address, which was delivered by Professor Pemberton Dudley. The President of the College then conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon the following-named gentlemen:—

S. E. Allen, Philadelphia.	A. P. Hollett, Sonora, N.Y.
A. A. Bancroft, DeWitt, Michigan.	O. T. Huebner, Nazareth, Pa.
W. W. Barden, M. D., Penn Yan, N. Y.	Walter M. James Phila.
W. E. Berridge, M.B.B.S., Liverpool, Eng.	W. James, Upper Providence Pa.
T. L. Bradford, Francistown N. H.	E. Porter, Clinton, Ill.
S. H. Brown, Philada.	Wm. Ray, M. R. C. S. E., London, Eng.
A. Buswell, M. D., Lowell, Mass.	J. H. Jones, Bradford, Vt.
J. N. Clark, Golconda, Ill.	M. Seavey, Portland, Me.
S Chapin, A. M., Malden, Mass.	S. M. Shaw, M. D., Delavan, Ill.
B. F. Connell, Connellsville, Pa.	E. W. South, Wilmington, Del.
C. H. Evans, Philada.	D. W. Starkey, Piatt, O.
C. Fischer, Auwkland, Australia.	H. K. Stewart, Phila.
N. B. Hall, Camden, N. J.	R. C. Smith, Phila.
M. P. Harleigh, M. D., Philadelphia.	P. G. Wardell, Lawrence, Mass.
	M. T. Wilson, Griggsville, Ill.
	William R. Scott, Phila.

SPECIAL DEGREE.

Felige Adolphus.....Philadelphia, Pa.

REV. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., will deliver his celebrated lecture, "An Hour with the Modern Classics," on Monday evening, March 1, in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church. Those who have had the pleasure of hearing this divine represent him as being among the most popular orators of the day, and his subject as full of interest, instruction, and amusement. The second entertainment on Thursday evening was even more successful than the first. The church was crowded in every part; the music was excellent, the lecture interesting, and the audience delighted. The programme for the Monday evening entertainment is entirely different from the others, and cannot fail to prove quite as attractive. We are glad to perceive that these West Arch entertainments are growing so deservedly popular.

INTERESTING LECTURES.—Hon. Israel S. Diehl, late United States Consul at Batavia, Java, will deliver two lectures in this city on the "Oriental and Bible Lands." Mr. Diehl spent three years in the East, visiting all the lands of Bible story, and his graphic descriptions of what he saw and heard cannot fail to interest both old and young. The lectures will be illustrated by the use of large maps and some fifty diagrams, giving views of the cities, ruins and palaces. The first will be delivered on Tuesday evening next, in the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church, at Eleventh and Spring Garden streets. Admission 25 cents.

ROBBERIES.—The dwelling of Mr. Davis, No. 415 Catharine street, was entered last night and robbed of silverware.

Mr. Cunningham, residing on Wharton street, above Third, whose house was broken into some two weeks since, was again visited by thieves last night, who effected an entrance by forcing the padlock from the cellar door. They succeeded in carrying off a lot of silver spoons and clothing.

INSTANTLY KILLED.—Andrew Collins, aged 50 years, residing at No. 2024 Rittenhouse street, was knocked down and run over by a train of cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Haverford, at 7 o'clock this morning. He was instantly killed. Coroner Daniels held an inquest on the body at the former residence of deceased.

A VICTIM ROBBED.—James Slaughter last night visited the vicinity of Bay street, and accepted an invitation extended by Annie Austin to accompany her to a neighboring house. While there he lost a pocket-book containing a $50 check. She was arrested and committed by Alderman Carpenter. James McGurk was also held as an accomplice.

FAREWELL SERMON.—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage has concluded to leave the city, and will preach his farewell sermon to his congregation to-morrow evening.

THAYER VS. GREENBANK.

Continuation of Proceedings in the Judicial Contest.

This morning, at half past 9 o'clock, the Legislative Committee appointed to take evidence in the election contest between Judges Thayer and Greenbank, assembled again in Common Council chamber and resumed proceedings.

Simon Rice sworn—Voted at the October election in the Sixth division of the Seventeenth ward.

At the point Mr. Simpson, of counsel for the contestant, objected to the offering of testimony like that given by this witness, on the ground that it was not rebutting evidence.

Mr. Dechert said he desired to call those who voted for Mr. Greenbank during the first hour to show that 68 legal votes were cast for that gentleman.

Mr. Simpson said that the contestant had attacked the legality of the election during the first hour, and not the legality of the voters.

Senator Stinson, Chairman of the committee, said there was no doubt that the votes cast were legal, and that he did not consider the testimony offered such as would disprove that the election during the first hour was illegally conducted.

There being no dissenting opinion in the committee, this ruling of the Chairman was accepted, and this witness, with 67 others, retired from the chamber.

Peter McGucken sworn—Have lived over eighteen years in the Sixth division of the Seventeenth ward; voted there in the October election; was at the polls all day; when challenges were made they were regarded, and when sufficient proof was made the votes were accepted; no person named McGuire was knocked down there; a German who wanted to vouch for McGuire was struck, however; not over five or six persons were sworn there that day; there was one voucher sworn; there were not more than five or six challenges there during the day.

Peter B. Brower affirmed—Live in Tenth precinct of Nineteenth ward; the election poll of that division is at Amber and Ella streets; was return inspector at the polls; went there in the morning to assume my duties a little before seven o'clock; went inside and was getting things in order; in a few minutes a crowd collected and ordered Mr. Hooper, the judge, out; three or four police officers were in the crowd; Hooper said he would not go out; they then said that they would put him out, and they did so; afterwards they put me out; the crowd filled the room; then we came down to inquire of the Judge in Court what we should do; Judge Allison told us to go back and demand our seats peaceably; that we were the rightful officers; we went back, and Mr. Hooper knocked at the door; he was then attacked and beaten; I was also beaten; afterwards Hooper was arrested and locked up; then I came down and reported to Judge Allison; he told me to get out a writ of habeas corpus and have him liberated; the judge also issued a warrant for the arrest of the police officers; they were arrested and brought down just as the Court was about adjourning; I feared to go back to the polls; and remained away all day; Mr. Addis acted as judge after Mr. Hooper was driven away; the persons who turned us out were Officer Hackett and two other officers, and about twenty or thirty citizens; the room was filled; the barroom was also full; they pushed us into the bar room; there were also some persons on the pavement outside; they came in a body, seemingly as if headed by the officers; they came from the direction of the station house; it was before 7 o'clock in the morning; they put us out at once; the first thing they said was to order Mr. Hooper out; Hooper said he wouldn't go, when they put him and put me out; I saw blackjacks; when I went away after being put out, Mr. Hooper, the judge, and his clerk, my clerk, and Mr. Rafferty, the window inspector, accompanied me.

On his cross-examination, the witness explained that Mr. Addis had been elected judge of the Tenth precinct, Nineteenth ward; that when, previous to the election, the precinct was divided into two by the City Councils, Addis was left in the new made Fourteenth precinct; that he then issued an appointment to Mr. Hooper to act in the Tenth precinct; that Hooper went there on the morning of the election in pursuance of that appointment, and that Addis was then there, and confirmed authority to act as judge, when the difficulty ensued.

Emanuel Hooper sworn—I am the Mr. Hooper mentioned by Mr. Brower (the preceding witness); I got an appointment from Mr. Addis to act as judge after the precinct was divided; got the appointment in writing.

The witness then detailed, substantially as Mr. Brower had done, the circumstances of the difficulty at the polls.

Thomas T. Jones sworn—Was an officer of election in the Tenth division, Nineteenth ward, at the October election.

This witness also repeated the circumstances of the difficulty which occurred at that place.

His Honor Judge Allison sworn—Was holding court on last October election day; an application was made to me early on the morning of that day by certain parties who complained that they had been ejected from a certain voting house in a certain precinct of a certain ward somewhere up town; I really don't remember the exact precinct or ward; after the parties had made their complaint, I told them to go back, if they were the legal officers, and demand their places; afterwards they came to court again and told me that they had still been refused admittance to the polls and their stations by the parties who had ejected them; I then issued a warrant for the arrest of some of the police officers who were charged by the parties who made the complaint with illegally interfering with the election; I gave no opinion upon the validity of the claim of the parties who had been ejected to their seats as election officers.

John Wharton sworn—Was an inspector in the Fourteenth district, Nineteenth ward, last October; knew a man named Smithers; he presented his vote in the morning and it was not objected to, and placed in the box; afterwards it was said that he had no right to vote there, when Smithers said he had a right to vote somewhere; that he could not vote in the new precinct into which he had moved.

At this point the committee took a recess until half-past one o'clock to await the production of a number of election-boxes, called for by the respondent.

Shortly after the expiration of this interval, the committee was again called to order, and the boxes, which had been produced in the meantime, were opened, as follows:—

Third ward, First division—The tally list gave Greenbank 157, the hourly returns gave him 157.

Fourth ward, Eighth division—Boxes called for but not accessible, as they were in the custody of the Examiners in the municipal contests.

Sixth ward, First division—The tally list gave Greenbank 202 and Thayer 94; the hourly returns gave Greenbank 202 and Thayer 94.

Ninth ward, Eighth division—The hourly returns gave Greenbank 483, and Thayer 214; the tally list gave Greenbank 483, and Thayer 214.

Fourteenth ward, Third division—The judges certificate, produced from the box, gave Thayer 357, and Greenbank 181; the tally paper gave Greenbank 181, and Thayer 357.

Fifteenth ward, First division—The judge's certificate gave Greenbank 378, and Thayer 272; the hourly returns gave Greenbank 378 and Thayer 272; the tally paper showed the same.

The committee is still sitting as we go to press.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY holds its Thirteenth Annual Commencement this evening, at the Musical Fund Hall. The degree of "Doctor of Dental Surgery" will be conferred upon the following gentlemen, twenty-four in number:—

G. W. Adams,	Lorenzo J. Martin,
Wm. N. Baumgartner,	Thomas J. Mitchell,
H. D. Brett,	T. S. Muridge,
A. L. Betancourt,	J. W. Moore,
Jacob E. Brecht,	A. E. Peyrellade,
B Climenson,	J. E Register,
J. P. Crowell,	W. H. Roop,
John W. Crymes,	C. Rohland,
J. H. Downes,	B. L. Taylor,
R. R. Freeman,	S. B. Tizzard,
H. Hirschfeld,	F. R. Thomas,
S. H. Lynn,	D. Van Buskirk.

Also upon the four following gentlemen, who have been in practice since 1857:—

Robert Russell,	G. A. Haines,
A. J Young.	H. Gerhart.

During the past year seventy-nine students have been connected with the College.

THE REMAINS of the late Captain Thomas N. Cooksey, formerly commander of the steamship Star of the Union, who died a few days ago, will be removed to Baltimore, his native city, this afternoon, for interment. This morning the remains were visited by a large number of his friends, at his late residence in Pine street.

PROMOTED FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICES.—Brevet Brigadier-General St. Clair A. Mulholland, Chief of Police, has received notification that he has been promoted to the position of Major-General by brevet, for meritorious conduct on the field of battle. His commission will date from March 15, 1865.

THIRD EDITION

CONGRESS.

Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.

Conflagration in Pottstown

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb 27.—Mr. Desendes presented the credentials of the Hon. H. Hamlin, Senator elect from Maine.

Mr. Howard called up the joint resolution more effectually to insure the earliest completion of the Pacific Railroad by withholding Government bonds until certain conditions are complied with.

After a brief discussion on the consideration of it, it was postponed.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution, requesting the President of the United States to transmit forthwith to each of the Executive of the several States a copy of the constitutional amendment, so as to secure its early ratification.

Mr. Davis objected, and the resolution went over.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the bill to strengthen the public credit was taken up.

Mr. Davis proposed a substitute, and advocated it.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker presented the petition of Thomas Allen, of Atlanta, asking to be relieved from political disabilities incurred by participation in the Rebellion. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Eliot presented the petition of Chester Snow and others, citizens of Massachusetts praying for the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Also, certain resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts in behalf of the Senate bill for the establishment of a line of American steamships. Same reference.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill in addition to an act entitled "An act to relieve from political disabilities certain persons named therein," approved July 27, 1868.

Mr. Boutwell explained that the bill was simply a correction of some mistakes made in engrossing the act to which this was additional.

The bill was passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the Louisiana contested election case of Jones vs. Mann, on which Mr. Upson was entitled to the floor. He argued against giving Mr. Jones the seat, on the ground of his not having received a sufficient number of votes. He said, at this late date of the session, he did not propose to take up the time of the House in discussing this question; he would yield, however, to such gentlemen as wished to be heard on the subject.

He yielded first to Mr. Blackburn of Ky., who favored giving the seat to Mr. Jones on the general principles of right and justice. He did not intend to say anything derogatory of the character of Colonel Mann, now deceased. Colonel Mann was his friend, and he would say an honorable gentleman. He had been elected, however by the men whose hands were red with the blood of patriots, and he (Mann) after fighting the enemies of his country, had afterwards fraternized with them. The Committee on Elections had said that Mr. Jones had failed to make out a case. If the members of that committee understood the condition of affairs at the South they would appreciate the difficulties of making out a case in favor of loyalty.

Mr. Maynard hoped to be able, in the ten minutes allowed him, to show that all the principles of justice were on the side of giving Mr. Jones the seat he claimed. The question was, whether Mr. Jones was or was not elected in April, 1867. Mr. Jones was opposed here by Messrs. Hunt and Menard. The gentlemen also opposed each other. It was to their interest that Mr. Jones should not have his seat.

Mr Maynard read from the testimony of one of the election judges to show that the whole number of votes cast in the Second Congressional district of Louisiana at the election in April, 1867, was 1231 of which Mr. Jones received 644 and Mr. Mann 573, leaving Mr Jones a clear majority of all the votes cast.

Mr. Cook, a member of the Committee on Elections, said that the judge of election to whom Mr. Maynard had referred, had no means of knowing what the result was at the different polling places at the time he says he counted the votes.

Destructive Fire in Pottstown.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

POTTSTOWN, Feb. 27.—Last evening the new building owned by George Rice was totally destroyed by fire, which it is supposed was not the result of accident. The loss will not fall short of $40,000.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 27—P. M.—Closing prices: Consols, 9⅜ for both money and account; United States 5-20s, 83. Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 25½; Illinois Central, 96⅝; Atlantic and Great Western, 32.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27—P. M.—Closing prices: Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11½d; middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales have been 10,000 bales, Lard, 74s. Tallow, 45s. 3d.

LONDON, Feb. 27—P. M.—Closing prices: Spirits Turpentine, 33s.

HAVRE, Feb. 27.—Cotton nominal and unchanged.

Fire.

PORTLAND, Feb. 27.—M H. Reddy's clothing store, on Federal street, was burned last night. The stock is a total loss. The Monitor printing-office, in the upper story, was slightly damaged.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Arrived, steamship Samaria, from Liverpool.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Arrived, steamer Java, from Liverpool.

THE ALASKA PURCHASE.

Report of the Investigating Committee of Congress.

The report of this committee, which has been pursuing its investigation so far as possible, relative to the charges of bribery and corruption in the Alaska purchase, since the latter was consummated, is just published. The committee say:—

The testimony of Mr. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, and of Mr. Riggs, the banker, agent of the Russian Minister, in checking out and receiving the purchase money agreed upon for Alaska, concur in establishing the following facts, dates, and figures pertaining to the first movements of this money:—That the warrant on the Treasurer payable to Baron Stoeckl, Russian Minister, was on the 1st day of August, 1868, drawn for $7 200,000 in coin, and by endorsement was assigned to George W. Riggs, banker. He on the said 1st day of August took transfer checks on the Sub-Treasury in New York for $7,100 000. The remaining $100 000 being left some days in the Treasury, subject to Mr Riggs' check, was not all drawn out until about the middle of September. Of the further or other destination of the purchase money, or any part thereof, the Treasurer seemed to know nothing.

Mr. Riggs corroborated the statement of Mr. Spinner, with the additional statement that he immediately transmitted to the agent of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., of New York, $7,035,000, less his commission of one twentieth of one per cent. Of this, by direction of the Russian Minister, he paid $26 000 in gold to Mr. Robert J. Walker, and the remainder was paid by sundry checks to the Russian Minister in person in the months of August and September. Mr. Riggs disclaimed any other knowledge of the distribution or use of said purchase money or any part thereof.

Mr. Robert J. Walker testified that in May, 1868, he was called upon by Baron Stoeckl and employed as counsel for the Russian Government to aid in the passage of the Alaska appropriation. His original retainer was $20 000 in gold. After the passage of the appropriation this amount seems to have been increased to about $26,000 in coin. He further testified that out of or from these sums of money so received he paid Mr. F. P. Stanton, as associate counsel, $5000 in greenbacks. He further stated that some weeks after the passage of the Alaska appropriation he suggested to Baron Stoeckl that the *Daily Chronicle*, published in Washington, having rendered valuable services by opening its columns to editorials and communications in furtherance of the Alaska purchase and appropriation without compensation or previous expectation thereof, ought to be recognized and rewarded in some shape, whereupon $5000 in gold was paid to Mr. D. C. Forney, of that paper, Colonel John W. Forney, the principal proprietor, declining to receive anything.

Mr. F. P. Stanton testified that he was employed as associate counsel, as stated by Mr. Walker; that his business as such was to explain and set forth the merits of the Alaska purchase to members of Congress; that in so doing he did not use or offer to use money to induce conviction or action, and did not know or believe money had been used with members or with the press other than stated by Mr. Walker; that his own retainer of $5000 in greenbacks came direct from Mr. Walker; that he never had any intercourse with the Russian Minister or Legation on the subject of the treaty or purchase of Alaska, or the appropriation for the payment thereof.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

General Grant's Conversations and McClure's Statements—The Georgia Members—The Southern Representation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Georgia Members.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Reconstruction Committee failed to agree this morning on the resolution of Governor Boutwell to unseat the Georgia members in the present Congress. It is violently opposed by Judge Bingham and some other members of the committee. Mr. Boutwell does not think he will be able to get a majority of the committee to agree to it. If he does not, he will probably offer it in open House on his own responsibility.

General Grant,

in conversing with Representative Dickey to-day, denied the statement made by McClure, that he was elected by a party, but did not propose to be a party President. Grant says he used no such words, and he is astonished that McClure should make such a statement.

Dickey made an effort to draw from Grant the name of the coming man from Pennsylvania, but he failed to get the name.

The Nickel Coinage.

The Senate Finance Committee has considered Kelley's Nickel Copper Coinage bill. They are divided upon it, and will report it without any recommendation for its passage.

Kelley is hard at work among the Senators, and hopes to get it through before the close of the session.

Southern Representation.

The Representatives in Congress from Alabama have presented a petition to the House asking for an increase of representation in Congress from that State on account of the extension of the elective franchise to the emancipated slaves of that State. Similar petitions will be presented from other Southern States.

United States Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Davis moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report a substitute providing that the Government obligations shall be paid in coin at the rates in gold existing at the time they were issued; that the interest upon them shall be reduced to 4½ per cent.; and that no excess of interest above the rate already fixed, which shall have been paid by the 1st of July, 1869, shall be applied in satisfaction of a portion of the principal.

Mr. Davis made an argument in favor of the substitute.

House of Representatives.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Hawes, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, protested against the establishing of a precedent which would allow the testimony of one witness to set aside a man's election.

After further discussion the substitute offered by Mr. Blackburn, reciting that Mr. Jones is entitled to the seat, was rejected, and the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections, setting forth that Mr. Mann is not entitled to a seat in the House from the Second district of Louisiana, was adopted.

Mr. Eckley, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to perfect the title of Franklin Oliver, a soldier of the war of 1812, to certain lands which he has covered by military warrant.

Mr. Cook objected to its consideration.

Mr. Upson called up the contested election case of Menard vs. Hunt, from the Second district of Louisiana.

Mr. Maynard asked unanimous consent that Mr. J. Willis Menard, who is a negro, holding the certificate of election, be sworn in as the sitting member pending the consideration of the case.

Messrs. Wood and Kerr objected, and Mr. Upson moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of allowing each of the contestants fifteen minutes to address the House in their own behalf.

The rules were suspended, and Mr. Menard made his appearance about the centre of the Republican side of the House.

Mr. Woodward suggested that Menard speak from the Clerk's desk. (Laughter among the Democrats.)

Mr. Vaughn objected to this.

The Speaker said the gentleman having no seat of his own on the floor, could speak from any point he pleased.

Mr. Menard then addressed the House, referring to the fact that Mr. Hunt had not taken the testimony within the time prescribed by his act.

He said that if Mr. Hunt did not know the law of Congress, he was a very poor subject to be sent to Congress.

(The point was deemed a good one, and caused some merriment among members.)

He went on to argue the details of the question in an easy quiet, good humored style, which attracted the attention and apparent sympathy of members. After speaking for about an hour and a quarter, he asked and obtained leave to print the remainder of his remarks in the *Globe*.

After he resumed his seat, many members approached and congratulated him in a friendly manner.

Mr. Maynard suggested that as the action of the House in the case of Mann and Jones showed that there was a vacancy in the district, and as the gentleman who had just addressed the House (Menard) held the certificate and had therefore a prima facie right to the seat, he be sworn in, and allowed to hold the seat pending the litigation. He asked unanimous consent to offer a motion to that effect.

Mr. Upson declined to yield the floor for that purpose.

Mr. Chanler appealed to Mr. Upson to let Mr. Maynard make that motion.

Mr. Upson declined to do so, adding that if he did, the gentleman from New York would be found voting against it.

Mr. Chanler persisting in his effort to have the motion made, the Speaker remarked that the gentleman from Michigan was entitled to the floor, and must be protected in his rights.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Stocks very strong. Gold, 131. Exchange, 108¾@—. 1862, 118½; do. 1864, 116; do. 1865, 115¾; new, 113½; 1867, 113¾; 10-40s, 107½. Virginia 6s, 61½; Missouri 6s, 87¾; Canton Company, 60½; Cumberland preferred, 37½; New York Central 165; Reading, 92½; Hudson River, 146; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 97½; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90¾; Chicago and Toledo, 106½; Chicago and Rock Island, 126½. Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 121¾.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Cotton firmer: 800 bales sold at 9½c. Flour dull and declining; 5500 barrels sold. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn firm, and 1c. higher; 29,000 bushels sold; mixed Western 92@92½c. Oats quiet. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $22@22 12½. Lard dull; steam 19¼@19¾c. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—Cotton quiet and steady at 29. Flour fairly active and unchanged. Wheat dull; Valley red, $2 10@2 15. Corn dull; white, 92@93c; yellow firm at 90@92c. Oats, 75c. Rye, $1 30@1 35. Pork firm at $32 25@33 00. Bacon active; rib sides, 17½c; clear do., 18¾@19c; shoulders, 15¾c.; hams 20@21c. Lard, 20¾ cents.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 272, being a decrease of 61 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 132 were adults, 140 minors; 269 were born in the United States, 52 were foreign, 11 were unknown, 15 were people of color, and 11 from the country. Of the number, 5 died of congestion of the brain, 21 of inflammation of the lungs; 7 of marasmus; 1 of typhoid fever; 12 of debility, and 10 of old age.

The deaths were divided as follows among the wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	5	Fifteenth	17
Second	16	Sixteenth	7
Third	8	Seventeenth	12
Fourth	14	Eighteenth	12
Fifth	10	Nineteenth	24
Sixth	8	Twentieth	12
Seventh	9	Twenty-first	6
Eighth	14	Twenty-second	2
Ninth	10	Twenty-third	7
Tenth	9	Twenty-fourth	5
Eleventh	3	Twenty-fifth	6
Twelfth	7	Twenty-sixth	13
Thirteenth	6	Twenty-seventh	15
Fourteenth	4	Twenty-eighth	2

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, FEB. 27

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

$3700 City 6s, New	100⅝	100 sh Read. RR	46 44
5 000 do	100¾	100 do	46 44
$1000 do	100¾	5 do	46⅝
$1000 W Jersey 6s	90	100 sh Penna RR	57⅝
$2000 Leh R m bs cp	84	5 do	57⅝
$500 Leh 6s, gold	98⅛	15 sh C & Am	121
5 sh Leh V R	50¾	100 sh Catta Pf	32⅝

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

General Grant and Georgia—He Does Not Want Her Members Unseated—The Case of Menard—His Speech.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

The Louisiana Contested Election Case came up to-day, and Menard, the colored claimant, was allowed fifteen minutes to address the House on his own behalf. Mr. Woodward, Pa., and other Democrats, insisted in a jocular manner that Menard should speak from the elevated position of the Clerk's desk. Menard refused to do so, but took a position at Mr. Allison's seat, about midway on the Republican side, and made a clear and succinct statement of his case.

He was listened to with the closest attention by both the Republicans and Democrats, as also by the galleries, which happened to be well filled at the time. Alluding to the fact that the other contestant (Hunt), who is a white man, had not taken testimony within the time prescribed by law, he said if Hunt knew so little about the laws of Congress as that, he was hardly a fit man to come here as a member. This point was so well taken that it elicited much laughter and tokens of approval from the Republican side of the House.

When Menard had concluded, Hunt was asked to go on with his defense; but Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, replied that Mr. Hunt did not desire to make any remarks. At a proper time others would speak for him. The fact that the white man could not or did not speak for himself as well as a negro elicited much comment, and Menard stock went up, while the other went down.

Menard is in possession of the certificate of election, signed by Governor Warmouth, and the Republicans contend that as this is *prima facie* evidence of his election, he should be sworn in. A resolution will be offered to this effect, and probably be adopted.

General Grant

was on the floor of the House this P. M. He went into one of the cloak rooms, and lighting a cigar, sent for Governor Boutwell. A report is in circulation that he did so for the purpose of offering Mr. Boutwell a place in the Cabinet, but the real business was to converse with him upon the subject of Georgia, Mississippi, Virginia, and Texas. Grant is said to be opposed to the proposition before the Reconstruction Committee